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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.84.

November 3, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 75 2 p.m.
Humidity 94 "

November 3, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 69 2 p.m. 74
Humidity 69 "

7793 日九月九

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.

大英港十一月三號

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35c PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE POSITION IN ITALY.

Great Wave of Patriotism.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that the newspapers describe the wave of patriotism that is sweeping over Italy. Dissensions have disappeared as if by magic. The Journal states that the Germans have already lost the battle politically, while militarily they have only won the first stage.

A Socialist Appeal.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Milan says that the Socialist Municipal Council has issued a stirring appeal to the population to be calm and to show the enemy that he is mistaken in his calculation to disunite and discourage the people.

How the Germans Broke Through.

London, November 2.

The Daily Mail correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states that the retreat of the Third Army was a grandiose sight and was marked by lines of fire and smoke. The Italian guns, being withdrawn, were unable to reply to the furious enemy cannonade, but the infantry repeatedly charged, saving the guns. The infantry drove back the enemy five times into Vittorio Veneto. Artillerymen are also doing splendidly, dragging heavy guns with ropes up the mountain sides across the Isonzo. The German first breakthrough was the outcome of devilish ingenuity. While terrible drumfire, gas and tear shells at Pieve di Cadore and San Gabriele gave the impression of universal bombardment, a certain sector was left unbroken. A dense mist prevented the Italians from noticing the gap in the ring of fire, through which the German Army Corps passed, cutting off the defenders of the adjoining position. The Germans, after two hours, suspended fire and then renewed it at daybreak and two hours later masses of infantry poured through the mist. They were desperately opposed, especially at Globo Ridge and St. Lucia. The latter is at the entrance of a pass leading to Italy and it changed hands no less than eight times.

The Crucial Question.

London, November 2.

The latest haul of prisoners taken by the Germans in Italy apparently belongs to the Third Army from Carso whose rearguard is believed to have been cut off by a surprisingly rapid march by the Germans from the North, thus isolating masses of troops. The enemy does not claim to have crossed the Tagliamento. Experts are of opinion that the river flooded, causing disastrous congestion to men and material at the crossing places. This is the crucial question and it is still not clear whether General Cadorna has safely withdrawn the main body of armies behind the river barrier. The Times' military correspondent admits that losses such as those claimed by the Germans will entirely change the balance of power on the Italian front. He says that measures have been taken which should almost immediately acquaint the War Cabinet with the exact situation of General Cadorna's armies, and upon this evidence grave decisions must be taken without delay, for it will involve reinforcements equaling those captured. The Morning Post expert says that the country behind the Tagliamento has disadvantages as a site for a decisive battle, being intersected with parallel streams which impede the supply and retreat and is exposed to turning movements based on Pontebba and Plecken Passes.

Enemy Patrols Repulsed.

London, November 2.

An Italian official message states:—There is reciprocal artillery fire on the Tagliamento. Machine-gun fire repulsed enemy patrols which advanced to the river bank.

AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that there are now sixty thousand Commonwealth War Pensioners drawing a total of £2,140,000 annually. Committees are being formed in hundreds of centres to organise public meetings in favour of Conscription. Mr. Cook stated that the Federal Council was watching the military situation with the gravest attention.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Brisbane states that this season the sugar crop is probably a record. It is expected that there will be a surplus of a hundred thousand tons.

ITALIAN FREEMASON MURDERED.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that the alleged murderer of Signor Ballotti, a prominent Freemason who was shot yesterday at the Masonic Headquarters, has been arrested.

ENEMY SHIPS TO BE CHARTERED.

London, November 2.

The Times' correspondent at Peking states that China has agreed to charter nine confiscated enemy ships, of a total tonnage of 20,084, to proceed to Britain.

THE DURBAN FLOODS.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Durban states that the Umgeni River has considerably subsided, revealing countless small Indian houses ruined. The police are still recovering bodies. A resumption of partial railway service has been attempted. Considerable damage is reported from other parts of Natal. Communications are interrupted. Bridges have been swept away and large quantities of stock have been drowned.

VALUE OF EGYPTIAN SUCCESS.

London, November 2.

Bersheba is a severe loss to the Turks, as it was their main base for attempts to invade Egypt through Sinai. Its capture ends the stalemate position on the front of Gaza and forestalls the German designs in Palestine. In Mesopotamia important developments are shortly probable.

London, November 2.

An Egyptian official message states:—We hold the position to the north of Bersheba. We successfully raided a portion of the front, killing a large number of the enemy.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"RUSSIA WORN OUT."

Starting Statement Attributed to M. Kerensky.

London, November 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at New York, a message from Petrograd states that M. Kerensky has told a representative of the Associated Press that Russia is worn out and that it is her right now to ask the other Allies to shoulder the burden of the war.

ACTIVITY ON WESTERN FRONT.

A Busy Day for Aeroplanes.

London, November 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Taking advantage of the change of weather on Wednesday, the enemy's and our aeroplanes were in the air all day. The visibility was not very good, hindering artillery work. Many photographs were taken and much bombing was done by our machines. Aeroplanes co-operated successfully in the infantry's raid to the north-east of Loos yesterday at noon, firing several thousand machine-guns rounds and bombing troops and communication trenches. Five tons of bombs were dropped on Roulis, causing fires and explosions, and on many billets. A further two-and-a-half tons were dropped at night on aerodromes in the neighbourhood of Courtrai, an aerodrome at Gontrode and the railway stations at Roulis, Thourout and Courtrai. Two trains were attacked from a low height; one was derailed and the other completely destroyed. The enemy aircraft is more active and more aggressive, attacking our artillery with bombing machines. Seven were brought down and nine are missing. Two of our group of six machines were each successful in a raid on Germany to-day on the munition works at Kaiser Slaetern. The cloudy weather impeded the accurate dropping of bombs. One group encountered defending scouts and brought down one. All of ours returned.

British Position Improved.

London, November 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We improved our position to the south and west of Passchendaele and to the south-east of Poelcappelle, taking prisoners. The Lancashires and Lancashires successfully raided to the east of Vermelles and to the east of Shrewsbury Forest. There is great activity among hostile artillery to the east of Ypres.

The Artillery Duel.

London, November 2.

A French communiqué says:—There is a somewhat violent artillery duel north of the Aisne, in the region of Maisons-de-Champagne, and on the right of the Meuse to the north of Besançon.

Belgian Artillery Active.

London, November 2.

A Belgian communiqué says:—There is a most violent artillery struggle, especially before Dixmude. We made several direct hits on enemy batteries and works.

Germans Employing More Civilians.

London, November 2.

It is stated from Belgian official sources that the Germans are most active behind the front in Belgium and have brought up a great number of new "pill-boxes" made of thick cast-iron, each capable of holding four men. The number of civilians who are compelled to work near the front is steadily increasing.

A French Reprisal.

London, November 2.

A French communiqué says:—Three enemy aeroplanes were brought down and seven forced down damaged. As a reprisal for the bombing of Dunkirk, seventeen of our aeroplanes dropped 2,500 kilograms of explosives on the town of Offenburg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden. Railway stations, ammunition dumps and an aerodrome were also heavily bombed.

M. VENIZELOS IN ITALY.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Rome states that M. Venizelos has arrived there.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

Count Hertling Confers with Kaiser.

London, November 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Count Hertling had an audience with the Kaiser yesterday afternoon when, it is believed in Berlin, his appointment as Imperial Chancellor was finally decided upon. It is reported that Herr Helfferich, Vice Chancellor, and Herr Walder, Food Dictator, have resigned.

Count Hertling Accepts Reichstag Demands.

London, November 2.

A message from Amsterdam states that Admiral von Capelle remains in office. The *Vossische Zeitung* says that Count Hertling accepted the demands of the Reichstag to carry out Prussian Electoral Reform and abolish or mitigate the Political Censorship and to conduct foreign policy on the basis of the reply to the Pope's Note.

Appointment Confirmed.

London, November 2.

Berlin now officially confirms the resignation of Dr. Michaelis, and the appointment of Count Hertling as Chancellor.

SPAIN'S POLITICAL PUZZLE.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid states that the announcement that Signor Maura is forming a Cabinet aroused a storm among Republicans and Radicals, whose newspapers had declared that the country was confronted with a German-Maurist plot and had forecasted a general strike as a protest. Signor Maura yesterday afternoon abandoned the task, failing to secure the support of any party.

BRAZILIAN TRIBUTE TO BRITISHERS.

London, November 2.

The Brazilian Minister, lecturing at King's College, paid a tribute to Britishers in Brazil. He said that the name was synonymous with reliability, sound workmanship, and straightforwardness. Brazil entered the war at a somewhat critical moment. "I am confident that Chile and the Argentine will join us."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE BALTIC SITUATION.

Why the British Navy Held Back.

London, November 1.

Sir Eric Geddes, replying to criticisms of the Navy not sending fleet into the Baltic to assist the Russians, said the matter was best dealt with by a study of the German naval operations in the Gulf of Riga, because the measures which would be necessary for the British to enter the Baltic would obviously be somewhat similar to those adopted by the Germans in entering the Gulf of Riga. The Germans assembled a considerable proportion of their High Seas Fleet with a large force of attendant cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine-sweepers and escort vessels together with a large force of troops in transports at some point within reach of the Gulf of Riga. The Germans then seized the islands of Osel, Dago and Moon. It should be remembered in connection with these operations that the southern side of the Gulf of Riga and Courland was in German occupation all the time. The conditions at the entrance of the Baltic were somewhat similar to those of the Gulf of Riga, but the islands commanding the entrance to the Baltic belonged to a neutral Power, Denmark. It would be madness for the British Fleet to pass into the Baltic with the certainty that the Germans would occupy and fortify these islands in their rear. The German objective was clearly, first, to command the Gulf of Riga in order to gain facilities for an attack on Reval and an advance towards Petrograd; and, also, to be in a position to command the entrance to the Gulf of Finland. Our main objective in the Baltic would be the destruction of the German Fleet participating in these operations, but if we did pass into the Baltic, should we find the German Fleet there on arrival? It must be remembered that the operation of passing through would occupy a considerable time, as there were most extensive minefields to be cleared, and that the leading vessels of a Fleet, debouching from the great belt, which was only possible by a passage in necessarily deep formation on a very narrow front, would find the whole German Fleet deployed and concentrating fire on them. No responsible naval officer supported such an enterprise. He also emphasized the length of the line of communications to be maintained with the Fleet when in the Baltic and also that as every supply ship must pass within thirty miles of Kiel, only a small proportion would get through, unless strong forces were detached to protect them. Our Fleet, if it entered the Baltic, would soon wither to impotence with its vital communications cut. Russia could not supply it with fuel, ammunition or stores.

Sir Eric deals with the complaint that the Admiralty had been contenting itself with concentration on a defensive role instead of adopting bold offensive measures, and pointed out that it was always difficult to count on an unwilling enemy to come out into the open and fight against a stronger naval power. The role of the British Navy to-day was both offensive and defensive. "We defend trade routes, and the decrease in losses due to submarine is brought about partly by offensive measures against the submarines, which are yielding increasing results, and largely by defensive measures, causing a great strain upon the light forces of the Navy but giving, at present, considerable success. In September, ninety per cent. of the total number of vessels sailing in all the Atlantic trade routes were convoyed and since the convoy system had been started the total loss was five per thousand. Sir Eric acknowledged the American Navy's valuable assistance, which was gradually extending. While the German Fleet was sheltering behind powerful land defences, the British Fleet kept the sea, not relying on any shore defences but solely on its own strength. During a recent month, the Fleet steamed a million ship miles in Home waters. Referring to naval activities farther afield, Sir Eric mentioned that during a recent month blockading squadrons had performed in the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean the almost-incredible feat of intercepting and examining every single merchantman trading with neutral countries.

The displacement tonnage of the Navy in 1914 was 2,400,000 tons, but to-day it was 71 per cent greater. At the outbreak of war there were eighteen vessels employed in mine-sweeping and auxiliary patrols, but to-day the number was 3,366. The personnel of the Fleet before the war was 146,000, but to-day it was 320,000. That included the Naval Air Service, which had increased from 700 to 41,000. He paid a tribute to the Air Service, which were the terror of submarines, and stated that during one month the aircraft patrol round the British coast alone exceeded a distance of five times round the earth. The Air Service men had dropped 85 tons of explosives in the course of sixty-four raids during September behind the enemy lines in France. He emphasized the bravery of the mine-sweepers, who were not only laying mines by night but sweeping the enemy minefields to enable the submarines to pass through. He strongly deprecated the unfair criticism of distinguished naval officers.

UNSETTLED RUSSIA.

Another Extremists Movement Feared.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that a recrudescence of armed Maximalist demonstrations is feared on November 4 with the object of seizing supreme power. Indications exist that the movement is only supported by extremists and that the Government will succeed in coping with the threatened outbreak.

Confused Peace Policy.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that in the Preliminary Conference on foreign policy, M. Milikoff criticised the circumstances whereby M. Skoboleff's instructions as regards peace proposals at the Paris Conference would be antagonistic to Russia's official foreign policy. Therefore it was not surprising that the Allies would not understand why M. Skoboleff should meet them. The instructions were anti-Russian. At the conclusion of the speech the whole of the Right and part of the Left parties stood up and gave an ovation to the Allied representatives in the diplomatic gallery.

A Tea Monopoly.

London, November 2.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd, M. Bornatoff, Minister of Finance, has prepared a Bill establishing a State monopoly of tea, which is expected to yield a revenue of over hundred million rubles a year.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")

THE SILVER MARKET.

A Reaction Sets In.

London, November 1.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., in their silver report, state that the rise of threepence on October 30 was a record movement for one day. The immediate cause of the rise was the scarcity of supplies on a firm market and the absence of any supplies speculatively held. The strength of the Shanghai exchange, owing to native influences, assisted indirectly. A reaction has now set in and the market is sagging.

London, November 1.

Silver is quoted at 45. 3/8.

China is profit-taking and there are increased American offers.

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Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
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Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
	50	1.85
Superfine	20	.75
	100	2.40
	50	1.20

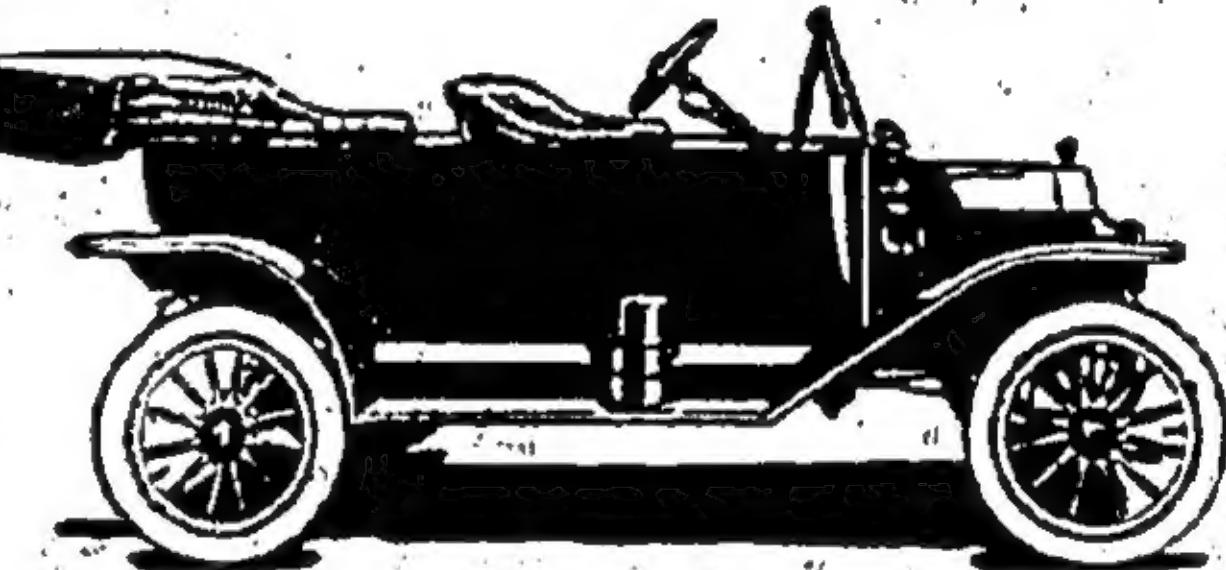
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GENERAL NEWS.

Reliable Witnesses.
"I find that boys of ten or eleven give evidence that can be relied on," said Mr. Schroder, the Livingston-Coroner, "because they have not reached the age of desire to colour their statements."

Destructive Sing Fakers.
The Sing Fakers in Mountjoy Prison could be heard recently singing rebel songs in their cells. With wooden rocks torn from the walls they broke the windows in 42 cells. All cell furniture has since been removed.

Dirty Money.

The miners in Northumberland have complained of the dirty 10s. Treasury notes given them in their pay, and have laid the matter before the association. Managers have been asked to see that such notes are not taken from the bank.

No German Opera for Chicago.
In deference to the prevailing sentiment among Americans, there will be no German grand operas given in Chicago during the coming operatic season. This was decided at a meeting of the Chicago Operatic Association on September 27th.

Proposed Tientsin Floods Loan.

The Japanese Government have decided to despatch Drs. Okino and Harada to Tientsin in connection with the relief of sufferers from the recent inundation. An idea is gaining ground among business men in Tokyo that a loan should be raised for the reparation of damages caused by the floods.

£200,000 for a Hospital.
Dr. John Henry Bartlett, M. D., of Birkfield, Ipswich, Suffolk, senior surgeon and hon. consulting physician to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, has left £272,430. The residue of the property, which would appear to exceed £200,000, is given to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital for a home of rest for convalescents.

Medals for Mothers.

Medals are to be given to wives and mothers in Australia who have sons on service. The mother of a married officer or soldier will receive a medal as well as the wife. Bars will be attached to the mother's medal if she has more than one son on service—an extra bar for each son. If a soldier is a widower the medal will go to his eldest daughter, or to his eldest sister, if he has no daughter.

Chinese and English Girls.

At the London Missionary Society's Conference at Birmingham recently it was stated that hundreds of Chinese had recently come into Birmingham, and some of them were marrying English girls. The Rev. W. Jones, of Digbeth Institute, asked if something could not be done to evangelise the men. They ought to put their faith into practice, and thus save the expense of sending missionaries to China.

A Berlin Scene.

There were extraordinary scenes last evening at the Philharmonic Hall, in Berlin, where Herr Maximilian Harden, whose review, the "Zukunft," has been suppressed by the German Government, lectured on the war situation, with special reference to the question of Belgium. Only very meagre accounts have come through, the greater part of Herr Harden's speech having been censored. It appears, however, that some of his remarks gave rise to tumultuous protests, which culminated in the collapse of the lectures. Partly carried away by his own emotions, and partly affected by the angry temper shown towards him by the audience, Herr Harden fainted. The remark of the lecturer which seems particularly to have roused the wrath of the audience was: "I am convinced that peace could be concluded this year if Germany declared she had no desire for domination over Belgium." Herr Harden is also reported to have said: "Too much is thought about the carrying on of the war and too little about politics. Whatever peace may bring, and whoever may bring it, whether Benedict XV. or the Socialists, it will be welcome to us. Belgium's fate must be brought to a decision quickly. Either Belgium must be annexed or it must be clearly declared that annexation was never thought of. In any case the German people must decide over its own fate."

GENERAL NEWS.

A Notable Anniversary.

This year being the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of a gold standard by Japan, a commemorative meeting was held at the Tokyo Bankers' Club on November 1st at 3 p.m., followed by a dinner at 6.30 p.m. It is reported that Marquis Matsukata, Viscount Tejiri, Baron Sakaya, Dr. Yamasaki, and Dr. Soeda, were to deliver addresses on the occasion. It was mainly owing to Marquis Matsukata's efforts that the reform of Japan's currency system was attended with such signal success.

Invasion Possible.

"There was never a time," said Lieut-General Sir Francis Lloyd, speaking at Camberwell recently in aid of the funds of the County of London Volunteer Regiment, "when every possible man was more needed at the front than now. We are straining to the utmost to carry on the great advances," he said, "but it is possible that we may have to fight here. When we look at the grim determination of the enemy, not only at the front, but at home, there can be but little doubt that he will bring every possible method to bear against us."

Kitchener Alive?

How strong the belief is in many quarters that Lord Kitchener is still alive is shown by a remarkable rush to take out insurances on his life. A Liverpool firm of insurance brokers recently negotiated with a Lloyd's underwriter on behalf of a client a policy of £10,000 on the basis that Lord Kitchener is living, the premium being at the rate of 5s. per cent. As a consequence the firm of Messrs. Letton, Percival, and Co. have been inundated with requests from all parts the country for similar policies. They have been asked to pay insurances amounting in the aggregate to considerably over £250,000. Of this total the firm has succeeded in placing £25,000 at 5s. per cent. and are expecting that the underwriters will accept the remainder.

Girl Smokers in England.

The proposal in Parliament by Mr. Jacobsen to prevent excessive cigarette smoking by young girls leaves them unafraid. "It is all nonsense," said one young woman to a *Daily Mail* reporter when asked for her opinion. "But if any man proposes to prevent mothers from smoking I will support him and so will thousands of girl smokers. It doesn't look quite right to see elderly women smoking in public by young girls. A visitor to a seaside resort avers that the promenade at night is studded with tiny points of light and that girl smokers are responsible for 70 per cent. of these. Smoking compartments in trains to the seaside have often been almost monopolised by girl smokers. So far the business girl, although she may sometimes be seen smoking a cigarette on the Underground, has not sufficient courage to smoke in the street going to and from work, but even here an occasional woman smoker is seen."

"Rabbi" of 19.

There was an amusing cross-examination on ancient Hebrew Law at the North London Police Court, when Joseph Goldstein, 19, described as a Rabbi, was handed over to the military authorities and fined 40s. Mr. Hedderwick (the magistrate) questioned Goldstein on points of Jewish law, with especial reference to the Ordination of Rabbis. "How was Aaron consecrated by Moses?" he asked. Defendant hesitated to reply, and the magistrate remarked: "As a Jewish minister, you ought to have it at your fingers' ends. Did Moses wash him?" Defendant: He anointed him with oil. Mr. Hedderwick: Have you read Exodus and Leviticus?—Yes. What did Moses do after he washed him? He anointed him, No, he did not. He clothed him and girded him, and then anointed him. Was any animal slain?—No answer was given. Have you never heard of the consecration ram?—Yes; they offered it on the altar. What did they do with the blood?—They put it on their bodies. Mr. Hedderwick: It was put on the tip of the right ear, the left thumb, and the right big toe.

NOTICES.

Victor
THE MASTER'S VOICE
VICTOR RECORDS
THE RECORDS OF QUALITY.
Selections from all the Grand Opera's, Musical Comedy's etc.
All the World's most famous Artists, are at your command.
20% discount allowed for cash with order.
MOOTRIE'S
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

Save Your Eyes
THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.
DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TOMMY ATKINS.

When He Prays at War.

Tommy Atkins prays in the hour of danger, we are told by two army chaplains who have issued a volume called "Papers from Picardy"; but that does not mean that he has grown much more religious than he was before.

Tolstoy also speaks in passage in "Sebastopol" of a young soldier in an agony of terror at the bombardment who turns to prayer and at once recovers his courage and calm. The *Daily Mail* writer continues:

"The modern soldier, who is just the ordinary Englishman in uniform, under discipline and living in the presence of death, is, of course, no plaster saint. His scheme of ethics is peculiar but very real. One man stole a blanket without the slightest concern, but risked his life to save the owner of the blanket.

"Not in any spirit of remorse, but for the simple fact that whereas it would be unreasonable to suffer cold and discomfort instead of another man, it was perfectly reasonable, and indeed necessary, to risk wounds, and death itself in order to save the same man's life. . . . The willingness to give life itself appears greater than the willingness to live without those things commonly accounted to make life worth living."

"What will be the lasting effect on those who pass through the furnace of war and survive? The sense of comradeship and fellowship that has grown up in the field will not vanish. But there may be trouble for profiteers at home."

"There is no fear of any persistence of militarism. The soldier believes in discipline and recognises its value, but he does not like it. He would hardly be human if he did."

The writers do not withhold their criticism of this religion of fear, but the London *Daily Mail* adds, a side-light by quoting a bit of verse from Lieutenant Mackintosh: "A Highland Regiment".

A God like a super-bishop in an episcopal robe, top-hat—O God, you are God of battles. Forbid that we come to that!

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—HALF HOUSE, partly furnished, at the Peak. Moderate rent. Good situation. Apply C. S. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in MORETON TERRACE and Broadwood Terrace. HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-
TON.

TO BE LET.—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD.

WANTED.—TRAVELLER (Englishman) thorough knowledge Chinese spoken and written, seek position to work the Two Kwong; excellent references. Apply Box No. 1333 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—VARIETY TURNS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR GRAND PALACE OF VARIETIES AT ST. ANDREW'S FAIR ON 30TH NOV. 1917.

Will those willing to assist kindly, as soon as possible, send their names, with description of turns to R. HENDERSON, Hon. Secy, Fair Committee, c/o Messrs. Shewell, Turner & Co.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture

comprising:

Tapestry covered drawing room suite, silk tapestry covered easy chairs, plush covered couch, oak and teak hatstands, teak roll top desk, flower stands, engravings, ornaments, carpet and rugs, etc., etc.

Teak extension dining tables, morocco covered dining chairs, teak sideboard, dinner, wagon, ice chest, dinner service, electric table fans and lamps, glassware, etc., etc.

Five double brass bedsteads, single and double iron bedsteads, fine teak single and double wardrobes, dressing tables, washstands, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Also:

1 Cottage piano by Challen and Son in fine condition.

3 Hand sewing machines.

N.B. The above have been moved to Sales Rooms for convenience of Sale.

On view from Monday the 5th November.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS'

1917 Overland Touring Cars,

6 Cylinder. 7 Seats.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Duddell Street,

Hongkong. 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST TO HAND

GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

PLUS COLONELS ARCH-COLONELS
27 and 29 dwts. FLOATING AND HEAVY
\$1.10 each

PATENT COLONELS

\$1.00 EACH.

DOMINO DIMPLES MIDGET DIMPLES
\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JAEGER

PURE WOOL SPECIALITIES

— JUST RECEIVED —

DRESSING CLOWS,
COATS.—SWEATERS,
WAISTCOATS,
ETC., ETC.

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

LACTOMALTINE.

As ideal Fleish-forming Food containing all the valuable properties of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

MOST

DIGESTIBLE.

EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.

HIGHLY

NUTRITIOUS.

PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD., Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

Present price—

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.

FRANK SMITH & CO.
6, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL,
TEL. 2050. HONGKONG.

KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil sold by us to be pure and unadulterated.

Present price—

"WHITE ROSE."

\$5.55 per case ex store.

"COMET."

\$5.35 per case ex store.

CHING CHEONG
168 Des Vœux Road Central,
2 blocks West of Cent. Market.

KWONG YUEN.

19 Des Vœux Road, West.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce, Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1914.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding

500 rupees.

WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.



Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

BIRTH.
BASTO.—On October 29, 1917, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. da S. Basto, a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARRIS-BOURKE.—On October 27, 1917, at the British Consulate, Shanghai, by Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and at St. Joseph's Church, Cecil Frank Harris, second son of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Harris, to Evelyn Alice Bourke.

SEQUEIRA-RANGEL.—On October 27, 1917, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, afterwards at the British Consulate-General, Leopoldo Francisco, son of the late Norberto Sequeira, of Hongkong, to Maria Alina (Lally), second daughter of the late Sigismund Rangel, of Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.

THE WAR OUTLOOK IN THE WESTERN THEATRE.

It is proverbial wisdom that "it's an ill-wind that blows no body good," and thus, out of the disasters that has befallen the Italians, we are likely to witness some "good" befalling the Allies. This is the view expressed by the *Times* military correspondent after carefully considering the situation as it at present exists, and as it is likely to present itself during the coming winter, so far as the Western Theatre is concerned. There is no disposition among those properly informed and competent to pass an opinion, to minimize the disaster that has overtaken the Italians. It was very effective blow struck at Italy's further advance into Austrian territory. Its success was largely owing to its suddenness and to the fact that, unexpectedly, the enemy had been able to move a large body of troops (though not so large a body as was at first believed to be the case) from the Eastern to the Western theatre of war. It must also be said that the enemy's strategy was unquestionably much superior to that of the Italians, who appear to have been so hopelessly outwitted that they found it expedient (if reliance may be placed upon an "enemy report") to surrender no fewer than sixty thousand officers and men along with a large quantity of guns and other munitions. It is therefore very probable that for the next few months a large body of the enemy will be engaged on Italian soil, where the climate, unlike that of Flanders, is of such a comparatively mild nature that the rigors of winter, such as they are, are not likely to effect a cessation of hostilities.

In Flanders, as in past winters, it is certain that practically little or no fighting will take place. In such circumstances, according to the opinion expressed by the *Times* military correspondent, this will be an admirable opportunity for the Allies on the Flanders front to "make things lively" in Italy during the winter by forcing the pace with important forces of troops and ships." This, we are assured by this highly competent authority, can be done "without undue risk" and there is some likelihood of its being done, despite the fact that we are well aware that the presence in Italy of so large a body of Austro-Germans has for one of its purposes the intention "to tempt us to relax our grip in Flanders."

There need not be the slightest fear entertained that we shall do anything that in the remotest degree may cause us to weaken or to jeopardise our position on Belgium or in France. Now, until this is made absolutely certain will troops from the Flanders or the French front be moved to "make things lively" in Italy. Much more, we are likewise told, can be done naval in the Adriatic than has hitherto been attempted; and it may be concluded that, without giving away anything to the enemy, this idea will be kept in mind and, if necessary, put into action. To sum up, the situation that is likely to present itself with the approach of winter is, so far as the Western Theatre is concerned, that while the usual cessation of hostilities for a certain period may be expected, the state of affairs is considerably altered this winter by the fact that for the first time, fighting is likely to be proceeding on Italian soil. If the circumstances permit, it is probable that in place of having our own and the French troops cooped up in winter quarters, they will be removed to the assistance of our Italian Allies. Should this be done, we have the assurance of the *Times* military correspondent that "we need not, therefore, alter our determination to pursue our plans in Flanders and France to their logical conclusion, at the right moment."

British-Tin.

The war is teaching us an nation to rely more on ourselves and less on others. That point has been demonstrated in a variety of ways during the past three years, and it has been found that England, when put to the test, can produce an astounding number of necessities for the supply of which we have in the past looked to other nations. Dyes, and even petroleum, are cases in point, and now we see that attention is to be given to the tin and tungsten mines in Cornwall and Devon. One would have thought that note would have been taken long since of Cornwall's resources in tin and wolfram, for though the production of these has been relatively small in recent years, it is well-known that the circumstance is due to causes which, with Government help, could be at any rate partially removed. It is said, in the telegram from Reuter on the subject, that a very large percentage of both tin and wolfram is allowed to run to waste. We can well believe that, for it is notorious that much of the machinery in the tin-mines is of an antiquated type. But there is a reason for this. Cornish tin-mining was at one time a great and prosperous industry, but when the Straits mines began to open up it was found that, with cheaper labour, the latter could produce at a far lower rate of cost than the Cornish properties. There was little inducement, therefore, especially as tin began to fall in price, for private enterprise to carry on the industry. Thus, one by one the Cornish mines shut down and to-day a run through the county provides a pathetic sight of smokeless stacks and idle machinery.

A Wise Step.

Some few of the mines have, however, kept going and kept abreast of the times in machinery, though these have suffered through the high royalties which have had to be paid out on the ore extracted from the earth. In one mine alone, we have just read, these royalties for last year totalled over nine thousand pounds sterling. With hardships such as these with which to contend, it is not surprising that the industry has fallen a way, but the Ministry of Munitions is now seeing what can be done to increase the output. With Government assistance and the guidance of experts it should be possible to secure valuable deposits for war purposes, and, incidentally, to revive one of the country's most valuable industries.

Our Navy.

Those who have read the summary of Sir Eric Geddes' maiden speech in the House of Commons will find in it a very ample assurance that all is well with the British Navy. There is running through his utterance a note of strong confidence, and, from what he stated concerning the steps which have been taken to profit by the lessons of the war, it is certain the Admiralty never had a better grip of the situation than it has to-day. There was naturally a good deal that could not be told the public, but sufficient has been said to make it clear that a very forward and "live" policy is being adopted at the Admiralty these days, especially in making use of the younger officers of the Fleet who have had some three years of actual war service under modern conditions. There is to-day a very happy blending of the freshness and vigour of youth with the experience of tried men; and that is bound to lead to good results. One good purpose served by the new First Lord of the Admiralty was the illustrations he gave of the really character of Germany's statements regarding the destruction of shipping by means of U-boats. The enemy's figures are only a mere one hundred per cent. wide of the mark—the error being on the side of the submarines, of course. But we are gradually solving this knotty problem of U-boat warfare, as is shown by the fact that during last quarter the enemy lost as many submarines as he did during the whole of 1916. Sir Eric is not a man to go in raptures over our successes, for he realises that there is a great tussle ahead yet between the contending forces. But when he says we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace, we may well feel satisfied.

DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE LIVING THE ETERNAL LIFE NOW AS MUCH AS WE EVER WILL OR CAN LIVE IT.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of Great Britain's declaration of war on Turkey.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 10.38d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Bishop Lander.

The Bishop of Victoria will be the preacher at the Cathedral tomorrow (Sunday) morning at 11 a.m.

Recreation Grounds.

The Gazette contains schedules of allotments of the various recreation grounds in the Colony.

For the Troops.

We desire to acknowledge with thanks a batch of English periodicals for the troops from Mr. George Blair.

Dr. Koch.

The name of Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Hotel Mansions, is added to the list of persons qualified to practise medicine in the Colony.

The Army Act.

A Proclamation orders that His Majesty's Forces in the Colony are to be subject to the Army Act for a further period of three months.

Christmas Mail.

We would direct the attention of our readers to the announcement concerning the Christmas parcel mail which appears on Page 12 of this issue.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Pupils Belles Girls School, \$10.

Servant Suspected.

Mr. A. H. Ramey, of Dock Terrace, Kowloon Dock, has laid a complaint with the Police that he has been stolen from his house \$100 in money and a lady's watch valued at \$80. He suspects his servant, who has absconded.

Fight in Sugar Works.

Two Chinese were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with fighting at the Sugar Works at Wan Chai, yesterday. Mr. Meltingley appeared for one of the men and applied for a remand, which was granted.

The "Cameos."

There should be a crowded house at the Victoria Theatre to-night, when the popular "Cameos" give their farewell performance. A monster programme has been arranged, containing the party's biggest successes. Hongkong will say good-bye to the "Cameos" with sincere regret.

Labour Corps Commission.

Mr. B. K. Bachelor, of Mease, Dacons and Co., Shamsen, has been selected to convey a draft of coolies to the Front and has received a Commission in the British Labour Corps. He was a popular and efficient sergeant in the Shamsen Defence Corps and his services will be greatly missed by the members of his late section.

Stabbing Case.

Before Mr. J. H. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with inciting another man to stab in Western Street the night before last, when it will be remembered, an old man was seriously injured and had to be conveyed to hospital. Inspector O'Sullivan said he had been instructed by the new First Lord of the Admiralty to make the illustrations he gave of the really character of Germany's statements regarding the destruction of shipping by means of U-boats. The enemy's figures are only a mere one hundred per cent. wide of the mark—the error being on the side of the submarines, of course. But we are gradually solving this knotty problem of U-boat warfare, as is shown by the fact that during last quarter the enemy lost as many submarines as he did during the whole of 1916. Sir Eric is not a man to go in raptures over our successes, for he realises that there is a great tussle ahead yet between the contending forces. But when he says we are making reasonably satisfactory progress in overcoming the menace, we may well feel satisfied.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

The Hongkong Treasury issued the following financial statement for the month of July, 1917.—

Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 30th June, 1917, \$2,693,444.29

Revenue from 1st to 31st July, 1917, 1,481,932.24

Expenditure from 1st to 31st July, 1917, 704,572.45

Balance, \$3,469,964.08

SHANGHAI TENNIS SEASON.

A Review of the Play.

1892.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending November 10, 1892.)

The Dollar.

Nov. 3.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/9."

"Clerks and Other Gentlemen."

Nov. 4.—Major General Gordon is always funny, he cannot help it, the flow of wit is quite natural and spontaneous; but we doubt if he ever said anything brighter than his reference yesterday at the Licensing Meeting to the "clerks and other gentlemen who were to patronise Thomas' Grill Room." "Clerks and other gentlemen" is an expression which ends the gallant Major General's homilies.

"Ten Cents Left."

Nov. 4.—"Mr. Wong Tsoi Hi has, we believe, had a very narrow escape in the Supreme Court. He is the litigious mosomani whose delusion has been the misinsty and almost the sole support of a large section of the legal world for a long time back. Most men have a craze of some sort, more or less strongly developed; of the most pronounced type, some think they are kings or divinities, some imagine they can fly, some believe they have the secret of eternal life, and so on; Wong Tsoi Hi was persuaded he could get satisfaction out of lawyers and their "practices." The mother was her confederate, and the secrecy was part of the plot. It is asserted that she has captured more than the two victims mentioned."

The statement in a Petrograd correspondent's message that one of Korniloff's closest associates has been M. Alexia Aladin will be received with particular interest in this country. M. Aladin, who was a member of the First Duma, made his home in England for many years. He was a prophet of revolution, and his history should have put his sympathies beyond question. Yet it was known, by a few, if not by the majority of his acquaintances, that he was a frequent contributor to the reactionary *Narodnaya Vremya*. The last time I saw him (says a correspondent to a Home paper) he was filling a still more curious rôle—passionately defending, in face of a hostile group round a smoking-room fire in a well-known club, the loyalty and honour of Siberia and Protopopoff. In fact a searching cross-examination conducted by an M.P. equally distinguished for his science and his pertinacity, Aladin maintained with a casuistry so unshamed as almost to provoke admiration that while a Russian ought not, as Foreign Minister, to enter into relations with German agents at Stockholm, it was quite permissible conduct for a Russian in his private capacity, even though he happened at the same time to be Foreign Secretary.

"Still Die."

Nov. 7.—"Mr. H. Carmichael, with his bride to Hongkong by the Empress of India to-day for a trip to the Old Country." "Still Die."

Nov. 7.—"Office Boy:—Please, Sir, Wan Chai, go Canton side; my mother has made die."

The Boss:—Why, last year you have go Canton-side, mother makes die."

Boy:—Well she is still die.

"Ole Custom."

Nov. 8.—In accordance with "olecustom" the ridiculous farce of paroxysmulating, the military cantonment was gone through to-day in the most approved style; Major-General Digby Barker leading the gladiatorial hosts. Drums were beaten, bugles blown until the blowers were blue in the face, the band piped and there was great commotion and jubilation. To-morrow the same "piggin" will be gone through and the whole thing will wind up with a No. 1 "chow chow" up top-side.

A Long Wait.

Nov. 9.—"At the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank:—How long do these clerks keep one waiting to cash a cheque?"

Police-man at door:—Danno; I've only been on this duty since last Christmas."

Many precedents may be found for the presence upon battlefields of British queens, but Queen Mary has assuredly established one record. She has been present in two continents in the progress of hostilities. A Princess of Wales she reached South Africa while the war was in progress; now, journeying into France, she has witnessed evidence of hostilities such as no queen ever saw. And who shall now say that we cannot keep record, that the German spy in ubiquitous? None, but the select few know of the visit until the story was written.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1917.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

A German Withdrawal.

London, November 2.

A German wireless official message states:—Unnoticed and undisturbed we withdrew, last night, our lines from the hilly front of Chemin des Dames.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Some More German Claims.

London, November 2.

eastern bank of the Tagliamento compelled the Italian brigades still holding out to retire or surrender. The left bank of the river, from the Fella Valley to the Adriatic, is free of the enemy.

RUSSIA'S PREDICAMENT.

Hopeful Message from America.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Lansing has authorised the statement that neither on the basis of the Government's official advice nor M. Kerensky's cabled statement, could it be said that Russia was about to quit the war and that the Government deplores any interpretations to that effect. That the United States had faith in Russia has just received a fresh expression in the authorisation of a further loan of \$1,000,000 dollars for immediate use.

LOVE OF A MOTHER.

Costs A Chinese Five Thousand Dollars.

The love of his aged mother cost Mr. Yung Tao, a local millionaire and philanthropist, \$5,000, says the *Peking Daily News*. He is being detained in court on a charge of clandestinely purchasing a Government property, and is therefore powerless to prevent swindling by his old associates.

Two of his lawyers told Mr. Yung Tao's mother that they could secure his release if she would give them \$50,000 for influencing men "high up." Desirous of getting her millionaire son out of durance vile as early as possible, Mrs. Yung accepted their proposal and first advanced \$5,000. The lawyers divided the money between themselves instead of endeavouring to use it for securing the release of Yung Tao. One of them is said to be a Y.M.C.A. secretary and usually known as a good Christian. He has made good his escape, and the other lawyer has been arrested by the Court.

Mr. Yung Tao has many influential friends, and their assistance to get him out of the court jail had been asked. They said that they would do their best. They set to work for the realisation of this object. After a fortnight of wire-pulling, they succeeded in securing the consent of the judge that he would release Mr. Yung Tao on bail. This information leaked out and the local millionaire's two lawyers first heard of it. In this they saw a chance to make money.

At once they arranged an interview with Mr. Yung Tao's mother and told her that they would use their best influence to bail him out provided that they could get \$50,000 with which to influence big men. She had no objection. The proposal was accepted, and \$5,000 were given to them, immediately. The lawyers thought that as their client would be released on bail in any event, as arranged by his influential friends, this matter of swindling was all over. They divided the money between themselves. Peo Shih-chiao, who is reported to be a secretary of the local Y.M.C.A. and a member of the Anglican Church, received three thousand dollars, and the rest went to Tang Pao-ao, a relative of Tang Shao-ji, and a member of the dissolved Parliament.

The Court, however, had long ears, and it learned all about the doings of the two lawyers. It purposely delayed the release of Yung Tao and wanted to see what they were going to do after the receipt of the five thousand dollars. At the same time, warrants for their arrest were issued. One of them was arrested as above reported.

WEATHER REPORT.

November 3d. 12h. 05m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has increased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; an anticyclone appears to be developing over N. China.

Moderate to fresh monsoon will prevail along the China Coast, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1st, 80.34 inches against an average of 80.66 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 4 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. E. & N.E. winds, moderate to fresh, fair.

2 Formosa Channel. N.E. winds, fresh.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lantau. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 3, 1917.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day On date On date.

Barometer 29.84 29.92 29.91 at 8 a.m. at 8 p.m. at 8 p.m.

Temperature 82 73 80

Humidity 75 85 74

Wind Direction E. CALM E.

Force 1 0 3

Weather c c c

Rain 0.09 0.00 0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 80.66

Lowest " " " 80.34

H.K. Observatory, Nov. 3, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

The Misses Woods.

We are informed that the Misses Woods are entertaining again at the Peak Club on Friday next, by general request of the members. On Wednesday next they give their Cabaret entertainment at the United Services Club, Kowloon. On both these occasions ten per cent. of the money will be devoted to War Charities. An entertainment has also been arranged for the soldiers at Mount Austin Barracks, this taking place on Monday evening next.

Mrs. Yung Tao, when interviewed, admitted that she had agreed to the giving of \$50,000 with which to influence high officials on behalf of her son, and had already paid \$5,000, but she refused to give out the names of the persons to whom the money was given. On Thursday afternoon, she was summoned to the Court in connection with the case.

The police searched the office of the *Yik Shih News*, a Chinese newspaper, for the Christian lawyer, in vain. Finally, they were told that he had gone to the Y.M.C.A. There they went. As they were not admitted to the building of the Y.M.C.A., they surrounded it. Later, they were told that he was not there.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton Correspondent writes under date of November 2, as follows:—

Commander Li Fuk-lam the newly appointed Defence Commissioner of Kwong-Wai, Ngai-Ping-ting, Canton Police Superintendent, Obow, Ching-ting and many other Commanders of the King's War army, jointly sent a telegram on 31st Oct. to General Lok Wing-ting denouncing Chan Ping-kwan as being not suitable for the position of Military Governor of Kwangtung on account of his harsh action towards the Canton people, and also requesting General Lok to remove Chan Ping-kwan immediately and appoint another as his substitute. A reply has been received from General Lok ordering them to strictly maintain order

troubles.

Commander Sun Hung-ying, Defence Commissioner of Yam-sow and Limchow, has been ordered to lead his army to attack Swatow. He has completed all the necessary arrangements and will leave Canton on the 4th inst.

Governor Li In-hor has telegraphed the Defence Commissioner of Shiu Hing to transfer several battalions of the Shiu Hing troops to Canton, owing to his body-guards being not sufficient for defence purposes.

Owing to the armies stationed at various railway stations having been ordered to Canton, the Director of the Canton and Kowloon Railway has petitioned the Tuohun of Canton to send another Army to defend the railway line.

Martial law was enforced in Ho Nam yesterday on account of the present unsettled condition.

Governor Li In-hor, called upon Chan Pong-kwan, at his Yamen at noon on the 1st to confer on the present situation. He also paid a visit to Mok Wing-sun, the ex-Defence Commander of Kwong-Wai. It is reported that Governor Li has declared that if Chan Ping-kwan should actually hand over the Tuohun post to him he would agree to accept it in order to maintain order.

T.N.T. HAIR DYE.

Chemist's Comment on War Girls' Craze for Powder and Make-up.

Munition girls who use the explosive T.N.T. (or its equivalent, tetryl) to give their hair an auburn tint ought to know that they are running very grave risks—not of being blown up, but of

ruining their health.

"Dermatitis and toxic jaundice, two very painful and distressing complaints, are likely to be contracted by any girl who does it regularly," said an official of the Explosives Department when his attention was drawn to a case of the kind disclosed at the West London Police Court.

Apart from the danger to health, T.N.T. is very inefficient as a hair-brightener, as the indument to use it is small.

"There has never been a time in my experience when girls bought so many 'beautifiers,'" said a London chemist of middle age, who was consulted about the habits of minnitette. "Stuff for the hair, stuff for the eyes, stuff for the complexion, stuff for the finger-nails, there is a record sale for them all just now, in spite of high prices. Girls use face powder who would have thought it quite improper a few years ago."

Requiem Mass.

A Requiem Mass was celebrated at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at 7.30 this morning, for the repose of the souls of those who have died in the War. Among those present were Clergymen from French, Chinese, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish Missions, H. M. Navy, Hongkong Police and Hongkong Police Reserve, Sisters and pupils from the Italian Convent, St. Paul's Institution, Brothers and pupils from St. Joseph's College, and Sisters from St. Joseph's Convent, Canton, and members of the choir from St. Louis Industrial School.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—22nd Sunday after Trinity, 4th November 1917. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite, Lee. Psalms: Monk, Aldrich, Woodward. Te Deum: Russell, Jones, Pya. Jubilate: Ayward (11th evening) Hymns: 260, 428; God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 19, verses 1, 7, 12, 15, in unison. Psalm 20, verses 5, 9, in unison. Psalm 21, verses 7, 8, 13, in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon) Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Battishill, Jones, Hopkins. Magnificat: Barnby (11th evening) Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 231, 217, 437.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—Sunday Services, Nov. 4th Morning 11. Hymns: 377, 605, 514, 510. Evening 6. Hymns: 238, 95, 509, 131. Preacher: Rev. C. H. MacKenzie.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—Sunday November 4, 1917. 8 a.m. Holy Communion 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. C. B. Shann M. A.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services:—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Meeting, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan-chai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glenealy.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

Kremia acquitted.

At the Mixed Court, Shanghai on October 29, before Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, and Magistrate Kuan, Heinrich Kremia, the Austrian, charged with the murder of Marasok at the Austrian Consulate-General on August 15, continued his statement in his own defence. He was acquitted.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AMERICAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

Notice to Persons Proceeding to the United States.

Notice is hereby given that under the revised regulations of the government of the United States it is required that all persons entering the United States from abroad shall present, before admission therein, a passport or a document in the nature of a passport, issued by a consular officer of the United States in the country from which they depart from the United States and also issued by a consular officer of the United States at the port of actual embarkation for the United States or a port of transhipment. In the case of aliens not of the Chinese race it is also required that the passport be supported by a sworn declaration, in triplicate, indicating the identity, nationality and objects of such aliens entering the United States at this time, to which declaration shall be attached a signed photograph of the bearer. This declaration shall be presented at the office of the consular officer, visacing the passport of such alien at the time of presenting such passport for visa. Blank forms for making such declarations are to be had at all hotels, steamship offices, and at this consulate general.

Commanding with November 18th passports and supporting declarations shall be presented for visa and verification at least two weeks previous to the proposed departure of the alien for the United States.

GEORGE R. ANDERSON,
Consul General,
Hongkong, November 3, 1917.

HONGKONG TRADE.

Chamber of Commerce Report.

The Fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of November 2, states:

Cotton Piece Goods and Fancy Cotton Goods.—Our market continues dull and uninteresting. Cotton is quoted at 21.92d.

Cotton Yarn.—Exchange continues to be the governing factor. During the interval under review a strong rise in exchange checked business, which was resumed to a small extent when the rupee exchange rate gave way. Prices have receded about \$10. Clearances continue fairly satisfactory. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$165/165. No. 12s at \$145/147. No. 16s at \$180/190. No. 20s at \$190/210. Arrivals nil. Sales 750 bales. Shipments 250 bales. Unsold stock 9,000 bales. Bargains 17,000 bales.

Woolens.—Clearances of woolens have shown more activity, and the market has taken on a better tone.

Raw Cotton.—Business has been very limited and quotations are \$44/47 for Indian and \$45/53 for China Staple.

Canton silk.—Messrs Herbert Dent and Co. report as follows under date of October 20:—Stock:—4,000 bales. Market:—Silk. About the middle of the period under review exchange dropped about 7 to 8 per cent. from opening rates. The French market showed considerable activity, settlements of the fortnight amounting to over 2,000 bales. America also showed some disposition to buy, altogether fortnightly settlements exceed 3,000 bales, more than has done for sometime. There is a disposition, as exchange drops, on the part of the dealers to put up prices and some little advance in dollar rates has thus been obtained. The 8th crop yield is generally admitted to be very large.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 240,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent \$5.00 per sack; American Oil 3.50 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent 3.10 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent 3.05 per sack; Japanese Straight 3.10 per sack; Shanghai Flour 3.10 per sack; Australian Flour 3.30 per sack.

Metals.—Very little movement is to be reported. Steel Plates are required for at about \$26.00 to \$27.00 a picul. Nails have shown a slight improvement, but there is no enquiry to buy.

Sugar.—Market advanced in consequence of demand from the North.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

Orders issued by Mr. E. Ralphs state:—

All Divisions will parade at the Law Courts on Sunday, the 11th inst. at 9 a.m. Dress, Helmets, shorts, puttees, haversacks (filled), water bottle (filled).

Ambulances and stretchers will be required.

V. M. C. A. Division:—Tuesday, 6th inst.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Thursday, 8th inst.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Queen's College Division:—Tuesday, 8th inst.—4.45 p.m. Squad Drill. B-owitz will be drilled in squads as notified by the Divisional Superintendent.

Victoria Division:—Friday, 9th inst.—5.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Absconding Shroff.

The manager of the Colonial Dispensary has reported to the Police, that the firm's shroff, named Lo Mun, has absconded after collecting \$720.70.

Kaitan Output.

The total output of the Kaitan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 20, amounted to 62,413 tons and the sales during the period to 63,810 tons.

PRUSSIANS AS WOOD-MEN.

Felling Trees in England for Their Own Prison Camp.

"Somewhere in England" in a large wooded area covered with magnificent timber, a number of German prisoners are engaged in felling the trees, and from the wood thus obtained are constructing huts for their own accommodation. Many of the men now employed in tree felling were Prussian Guards, and even still wear their striking uniform. All the prisoners receive rate of pay equal to those of the British soldiers similarly engaged.

The trees which the men are felling are situated at the top of a high hill, overlooking a main road, and few who use the roadway are aware of the presence of the Germans. At present the men are living under canvas with their guards. Roadways are being made through the camp, and a light railway is being laid. The whole is surrounded by barbed wire, and sentries are on guard. Although a few of the Prussian Guardsmen declare that they would far rather be fighting than felling trees for the English, by far the greater number prefer their life in captivity to that which they experienced in the trenches. Generally speaking, after the first few days the men are inclined to be friendly towards their guards, and appreciate any little liberties which are allowed them.

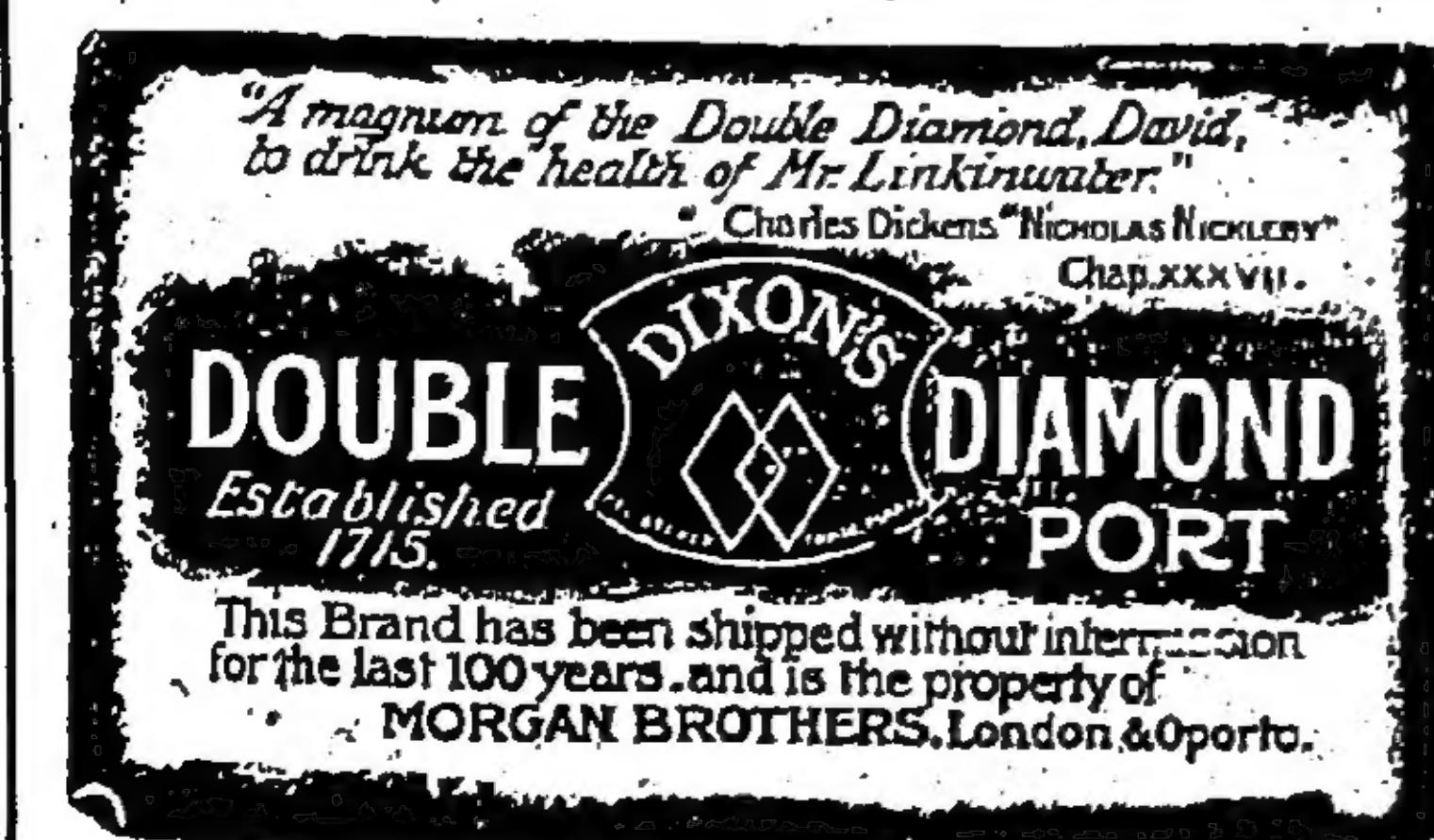
New Siamese Shipping Company. A new shipping company is being floated in Siam by several Siamese gentlemen. Registration has been applied for by the Siam Commercial and Naval Co., Ltd.

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TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 13th day of Nov. 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, commencing from 3rd March, 1914, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Site Reference Number	Location	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)		Contract Area in Acres	Annual Rent in Pounds	Special Price
		W. S.	E. N.			
1	Conduit Road	100 feet	100 feet	1/4	10/-	10/-
2	Conduit Road	100 feet	100 feet	1/4	10/-	10/-

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of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM-LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

HE Steamship
"RINDJANI,"

having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra-navigable Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 7th November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned, on or before the 12th November, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th November, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

M/V "GLENGLYME"
Arrived 26th October, 1917.
CONSIGNEES are hereby notified that owing to an outbreak of fire immediately on the arrival of the above vessel Average Bond will require to be signed but no deposits will be collected at present.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD.,
Agents, The "GLENGLYME"
Line, Ltd.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTICE.

Owing to the scarcity of Local Beef we have been authorised by the Food Committee to increase our retail prices by 15% from 1st November, 1917.

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SHIRTS and PYJAMAS

No matter what the circumstances are "Viyella" always comes out well, as has been proved by those who have worn it, being healthful, durable, non-irritant and unshrinkable.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.



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General Agent, Passenger Department,
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TELEPHONE 42

J. M. WALLACE,
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama...	Capt. Ogura	T. 15.130 Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe...	Kashima Maru	THURS. 22nd
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Tazawa	Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Mishima Maru	MON. 3rd
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Nishimura	Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Tango Maru	SATUR. 17th
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Soeda	Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Ceylon Maru	SATURDAY
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Tsuda	3rd Nov.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Taisho Maru	FRIDAY
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama...	Capt. Ogawa	9th Nov.

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How a Gallant Skipper Met His Death.

London, November 2.
The *Gazette* announces the award of a Victoria Cross to the late skipper, T. Crisp, of the Naval Reserve, of the smack *Nelson*, and the Distinguished Conduct Medal to his son. The smack was sailing on an August afternoon when it sighted a German submarine which immediately began shelling the smack, which returned the fire. The submarine's fourth shot struck the smack below the waterline and the seventh shot mortally wounded the skipper, whose son immediately took charge of the tiller. The firing continued but meanwhile the water was pouring in the smack, which was sinking. The gunlayer went to assist the skipper who said "It's all right boy, do your best" and told his son to send off a message "Nelson being attacked by submarine. Skipper killed. Send assistance at once". As there were only five rounds of ammunition left and the smack was fast sinking, the skipper, lying on the deck, ordered the crew to abandon the ship and throw the books overboard. Asked whether they should lift him into the boat, he replied "I am done, throw me overboard". He was in too bad a condition to be moved and they left him on the deck and took to the small boat. A quarter of an hour afterward, the *Nelson* went down, head first, carrying the heroic skipper with her. The crew rowed for two nights and a day before being rescued.

Honours are also given for services in action with enemy submarines. Among the recipients of Victoria Crosses are Lieut. Charles George Bauer and Petty Officer Ernest Pitcher. The latter was selected by the gun crew of a warship to receive the honour. A second bar to the Distinguished Service Order is given to Captain Gordon Campbell, who has already a Victoria Cross. No details for which Captain Campbell was given the Victoria Cross or other honours have ever been published.

Remarkable stories during air fighting are told regarding a number of naval airmen, who are the recipients of Distinguished Service Orders. The most striking of these stories is the record of Acting Flight Lieutenant Howard Minifie, whose achievements are thus recorded:— April 22, destroyed two enemy scouts; August 8, brought down an Albatross scout on fire; September 16, destroyed an Albatross scout; September 19, crashed into an Albatross scout and also drove down numerous enemy machines uncontrollable; August 3, attacked parties of troops on the road from a height of 200 feet; August 19, attacked two enemy aerodromes, firing 100 rounds at the hangar from a height of 200 feet; September 20, did excellent work in detecting and scattering troops massing for counter-attack, flying under fire.

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT'S NARROW SQUEAK.

London, November 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam states that the Bulgarian Government had a narrow majority in the *Skobrdo*, receiving 121 votes against 110 for the Opposition, which was dissatisfied with the statement of the Premier on the coal question.

AMERICA TO STAKE ALL.

London, November 2.

The freedom of the City of Edinburgh has been conferred on Dr. Page, the American Ambassador. He said that America would stake all to the end, to the last man and to the last dollar. They were faced with the fact, and they might as well recognize it, just upon the English-speaking people depended hereafter the safety of the world.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DETAILS OF SINKING OF CONVOY.

London, November 1.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes said: As regards criticism of the Admiralty on two recent occasions I believe the criticism was based upon and caused by incomplete information. Taking the first, the Scandinavian convoy. On 10th Oct. the destroyers Strong Bow and Mary Rose, with three small armed vessels, only one of which was fitted with wireless, escorted a convoy of twelve ships bound for the Shetlands from Norway. During the night one smaller armed vessel which was fitted with wireless dropped back to screen one ship of the convoy which had to stop owing to shifting cargo. The convoy was then accompanied by the Strong Bow and Mary Rose, both of which had wireless, as well as by two other small craft, not wireless. About six on the morning of 17th October as day was breaking the Strong Bow sighted two ships southward which were closing up fast. Visibility was about two miles. The Strong Bow challenged, received an unsatisfactory answer and immediately ordered action stations. The enemy's first shot wrecked the wireless room and did other damage and, despite the great gallantry with which the action was fought by the captain, officers and crew, she was sunk. The Mary Rose was immediately attacked by two Germans and blown up by a shot in her magazine. The enemy vessel, which were very fast and of cruiser class, then attacked the convoy sinking nine ships.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DETAILS OF SINKING OF CONVOY.

Owing to the fact that the escort vessel which was fitted with wireless had been detached to screen a ship whose whole cargo had shifted and owing to the Mary Rose being sunk immediately and the Strong Bow's wireless being cut across at the first shot no message reached the Admiral Commanding at the Orkneys, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet or the Admiralty that the convoy was attacked until the surviving ships arrived at Lerwick. The Admiralty received no information until seven in the evening. As regards the raiders being not intercepted I ask the House to recollect a few facts. The area in the North Sea is 140,000 square nautical miles, secondly we have a coast subject to attack by raiders of 300 miles in length from Cape Wrath to Dover, thirdly the area of vision for a light cruiser squadron with attendant destroyers at night time is well under five square miles—five square miles in 140,000. It is not desirable to state how many light cruiser squadrons in our possession could possibly be in the North Sea at one time, but it is practically impossible with the light forces at the disposal of the Navy, even if they were all devoted to this purpose, entirely to prevent sporadic raids of this kind either upon our coasts or upon isolated convoys like this. The watching fleet must invariably be at an enormous disadvantage as regards the disposal of its forces as compared to a fleet which lies behind land defences and plays the game of tip and run. By the concatenation of circumstances described no wireless report of the raid was received from the escort or convoy and, between dawn and dark while the daylight hours passed, the navy got no wireless of the attack. Having regard to the disposition of our forces on 17th October we were entitled to say that if we had received a wireless and with three vessels suitably fitted it is reasonable to expect we should have recovered that information. The British Navy would have asked no better chance than they then had to intercept the raiders' return journey. In this case the opportunity was denied us. The Scandinavian convoy system started in April this year and more than 4,500 vessels have been convoyed. This is the first occasion upon which a single ship has been lost by surface attack on a Scandinavian convoy. This convoy is mentioned particularly but our other convoys were continually passing up and down and across the North Sea and our losses therewith had been proportionately less. The enemy cruisers made their passage in the night time and owing to the circumstances mentioned were not molested in the day time and slipped back again at night time. The arrangements for escorting this convoy are in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet with the forces at his disposal and, having regard to other duties and operations which have to be undertaken at the time, he makes the best disposition possible. In this case, after the fullest consultation, we are satisfied that the best dispositions possible were made by him. Much as we regret the loss of brave lives and valuable shipping which neutrals composing the convoy suffered, we write it down as one of the legitimate risks of war where the enemy has scored and sunk eight thousand tons gross. But that is insignificant compared to the loss of brave lives. I cannot leave this subject without paying a tribute, which I am sure the House will wish me to pay, to the gallantry and devotion to duty of His Majesty's vessels escorting the convoy. The conduct of officers and men upheld in the fullest sense the highest traditions of our Navy. They immediately attacked against superior force. The Mary Rose was blown up almost immediately. The Strong Bow fought until her guns and engines were put out of action and Commander Edward Broke, who, I regret to say, lost an eye and a leg, after his ship was helpless and fearing she might fall into the hands of the enemy ordered the engineer officers to stand by to flood the ship in order that she might be sunk rather than be captured. After the Strong Bow became helpless the enemy's ships returned and swept her decks with small guns. The armed trawler *Elise* most gallantly came up to the Strong Bow to assist in rescuing the crew but was driven off by the enemy who returned twice and swept the upper deck of the Strong Bow with gunfire. By this time she was badly afire, eventually sinking at 9.30. This is a summary of what happened aboard the Strong Bow but it is sufficient to show, if it were necessary to show, that history repeats itself at the present day and the gallantry of the Royal Navy is undiminished. The officers and crew of the Strong Bow upheld the proudest traditions of His Majesty's service. As regards the Mary Rose we are dependent for our information from Norway but we learn she was attacked at short range and blown up almost immediately by a shot in her magazine.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

London, November 1.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, continuing his speech in the House of Commons, said: The net reduction in tonnage in the last four months is to-day thirty per centum less than was estimated early in July. The total net reduction since the beginning of the war from all causes in British ships of over sixteen hundred tons is under two and a half million tons gross, or fourteen per centum. Notwithstanding the diversion of labour and material from mercantile shipbuilding the resources of the country can again be devoted to the building up of the mercantile marine since the submarine menace is at present doing less damage.

Sir Eric Geddes reminded the public that we have to consider the situation of the Alliance as well as ourselves. He strongly impressed that the greatest economy of

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SIR ERIC GEDDES ON SHIPPING OUTLOOK.

food and all imports was necessary in order that we shall be enabled to supply coal and other needs to Italy and France. We must lay plans for a long war. We saw no signs of its being a short one. We must also be ready to provide shipping for maintaining and transporting the huge army which America is preparing. Regarding merchant ship construction Sir Eric Geddes said that notwithstanding the huge munitions production and reduction to a minimum of manpower, in 1917 we shall have produced naval and mercantile tonnage practically equal to the best year ever recorded in our history and in 1918 it will certainly be very much greater.

The output of merchant shipbuilding was now being expedited. The responsibility for the programme of naval and mercantile marine was under Admiralty control in order to avoid clashing between the vital interests of each. Sir Eric Geddes detailed elaborate plans for grappling with shipbuilding problems in the most effective manner. He said it had been decided that at least four new national yards were necessary in order to make use of the material and labour which had been collected.

The output of merchant tonnage in the first nine months of 1917 was 123 per cent higher than the corresponding period of last year and very considerably higher than the output for the whole of 1915. The standard vessels now ordered represented nearly one million gross tons. Over half of these were already being constructed and the remainder would be taken in hand as soon as the vessels now on the stocks were launched. A limited number of standard vessels were completed and commissioned but the whole of the yards suitable for building standard ships could not yet be entirely devoted to them because the stocks were already occupied by other craft. The programme of warship construction now in hand was infinitely larger than had ever been undertaken in the pre-war history of the country. The output of naval craft, in the last twelve months was three to four times as great as the average annual output for the few years preceding the war.

BRITISH CAPTURES IN OCTOBER.

London, November 2.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Hostile artillery has shown considerable activity eastward and northward of Ypres. Ours carried out concentrated bombardments on positions in the battle area.

Our captures in France in October were 9,125, including 242 officers, also 15 guns, 421 machine guns and 42 trench mortars.

FREE NATIONS AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. Henderson and a Future Brotherhood of Peoples.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, who was to have addressed the National Brotherhood Council at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, wrote regretting his inability to attend, it being the anniversary of his son's death at the front. "It is a year since David (Mr. Henderson's son) fell in action," wrote Mr. Henderson, "and I feel it a duty to his mother to remain with her on the first anniversary of her great sorrow.

"We are suffering paid Mr. Henderson, "because of collective life having as its dominating factor material considerations, with consequent suspicion, jealousies, greed, inflated armaments, economic rivalries, and military aggression. Thus small and large nations have their future existence menaced by a brutal militarism, which threatens the very foundations of modern civilization. In the new world that emerges from all the wiles and sacrifice there must be secured an internationalism of the people, a League of Free Nations bound together, by the real spirit of brotherhood."

"To secure this we must remain loyal to the great ideals for which we entered the war."

The permanency of the future peace does not depend exclusively upon a military victory but upon those nations and men who continue to the end loyal to their ideals. It is the responsibility of the moral and spiritual forces to frustrate any attempt to transform a great spiritual act of liberation into a war of conquest, for only in this way is there any hope of reconstituting the world on the basis of real brotherhood."

Dr. Clifford said that no great human cause for which men were working to-day would find itself more advantaged by the experiences through which we were passing than would the cause of brotherhood.

Dr. F. B. Meyer hoped the Churches would not treat brotherhood as lodgers, but that throughout the country there would be an increasing unity of spirit. The democracies were coming to their own, and the Free Churches were going to be tested as never before when the men "came back. What man wanted to-day was the old simple humanity."

General Botha's Libel Action.

In the libel action brought by General Botha against Senator Wolmarans the defendant unconditionally withdrew all his allegations against General Botha, and judgment was accordingly given for General Botha with costs.

M. C. L. BAZAAR.

Last Night's Entertainment
Dress Rehearsal.

In connection with the bazaar which is to be held on behalf of the Ministering Children's League at Government House this afternoon, a full dress rehearsal of the children's entertainment which is to be given in the Ball Room took place last evening, when the audience was composed of workers at the bazaar, friends of the children and men of both the Services. Mrs. Hay and Mrs. Aitken are deserving of high compliments for the way in which this part of to-day's activities has been arranged, and, from what was seen last evening, there should a large crowd to witness the entertainment.

The ballet from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" which was so effectively performed at the City Hall last St. George's Day, was gone through by the same youthful performers and was once again a high artistic success. The dances were undertaken by Misses Elfrida Oram, Phyllis d'Almeida Castro, Dolly Razavet and Marie de Souza, the parts of fairies being sustained by Nellie Reynolds, Gracie Sanders, Baby Young, Vyvian Young, Naomi Joseph, Ellaline Oram, Amy Stokham, Violet May, Julia Gutters, Patricia Remedios, Gerie Simmons, Kathleen Simmors, Doris Windbunk, Betty Hammond, Aida Rose, Violet Capell, Elsie Rodney, Sophie Weill, Phyllis Goodall, and Mollie d'Almeida Castro.

"Gwen and her Birthday Party" occupied the second half of the programme, and here opportunity is given for individual contributions. Miss Gwen Stedman playing the part of the hostess. Annie Miller comes first and sings; Miss Veronika Butterfield gives a recitation; a dance is followed by Violet Cliffe, Pearl Ogilvie, Peggy Searle, Bertha Tarrant, Major Aitken, Gladys Ramsay, Edith Birks, and Betty Martin; Sheila Tisdale sings a pretty song; Joan Arnold gives a dance, which is followed by an act by K. Murphy, N. Pearce, B. George, P. Ogilvie, E. Birks, M. Scott and V. Sataliffe, in which the days of the week are represented. This concludes the entertainment, which is certainly of a very high order for juvenile performers.

Traveller's Passports. Persons travelling to Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, and China must now be in possession of passports bearing the visa of a diplomatic or consular officer of those States respectively.

Where Truth is Relative. The Chairman of the London Municipal Tribunal recently exchanged some remarks with a woman munition worker on the nature of truth. Witness: The viewer is older and wiser than I am, and I expect you'll believe his story. The Chairman: The truth doesn't depend upon the age of a person unless he or she is either too young or too old to appreciate it. We are neither, fortunately. Witness: I think it depends upon a person's position a good deal.

WAR SURGERY.

An American Woman's Wonderful Work.

The adaptability of the American woman has often been commented upon. It would seem to have reached its limit in the case of Miss Grace Gassette, a Chicago artist resident in Paris, who has become, since the war opened, one of the world's greatest authorities in the invention and use of surgical appliances for the relief of the wounded. Miss Gassette, who had scarcely seen the inside of a hospital three years ago, is now called frequently into consultation by the foremost surgeons in Paris, and her remarkable work in restoring to wounded soldiers the use of their limbs is known and admired by surgical experts in all parts of the world. The French Government has made her a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour—an unusual honour for a woman. Evidently the knowledge of anatomy, which all experts must possess to some extent, has in this instance borne unexpected fruit, but this knowledge has been supplemented by an unusual amount of Yankee ingenuity, sympathy, and pure "grit." We quote from an article on Miss Gassette's work contributed to the *Modern Hospital* (St. Louis, August) by Fanny B. Lester, of Chicago. Writes Miss Lester:

"At the beginning of the war, she and other American women in Paris gave their services in the surgical dressing-room of the American Ambulance at Neuilly, France. For twenty-six months she superintended this department, in the surgical work of the ambulance it was soon discovered that the ordinary orthopedic appliances would not serve for the extraordinary fractures of battle, and then it was that Miss Gassette began to invent simple devices to aid the surgeons. These devices held the limbs in position so that the wound could be drained and amputation avoided. The appliances were so successful that other surgeons and other hospitals wanted them. The demand became so insistent that a special committee to carry on this work was organized, called 'The Franco-American Corrective Surgical Appliances Committee,' and Miss Gassette resigned from the ambulance and became director of the new work. Skilled workmen could not be secured, so locksmiths and carpenters were pressed into the service and trained. A young sculptor was found to do the modeling. The shop and clinic opened in September, 1916, in the studios of two artists. Three men, a boy, and two sewing women were the paid workers. All of the other help is voluntary, including the use of three automobiles, an auto-truck, and their drivers. The Government is now furnishing the gasoline to run them, which helps wonderfully, as it is hard to get and is so high."

"The money to finance the work has been given by the committee, by interested friends in the United States, not a few of whom are Chicagoans. From October 20 to November 28, 500 appliances of sixty different kinds were distributed to hospitals and individuals. Twenty-six hospitals have been served, and the list is growing. Within a month the French Ministry of War has ordered 1,000 splints. One surgeon said, 'With Dr. Garrel's solution and Miss Gassette's splints we can save many limbs that would otherwise be amputated.' The surgeons are introducing them as fast as they can be produced. . . . Miss Gassette writes:

"The best testimonials come from the men who are helped. It would do your heart good could you see their happy faces when they find their helpless arms and legs restored. One poor fellow with two broken vertebrae had been helpless for months, most of the time in a plaster cast so heavy that he could not walk. For him I made an aluminum corset well padded inside. The first day he wore it he walked about normally, as happy as a child. Another man was wounded in the neck in such a way as to draw his head down toward his shoulder, where it was held by the tightened

cord at an angle of about twenty degrees. A simple invention was put on which he has worn for several weeks; the deflection is now only about eight-five degrees. This result was secured by a gradual pulling, the appliance regulated by a system of screws. His neck will soon be straight. The treatment he had had was a pulling process, very painful and unsuccessful. Some of these devices are restoring crippled hands, generally the right hand. Here the need is appalling."

Miss Lester quotes in addition from another of Miss Gassette's letters, written on March 31 last with no thought of publication. The writer says:

"I did not realize that I was doing anything extraordinary until doctor after doctor told me, and the French doctors begged me to help them. At first I gave half of my time to this new work and half of my time to the American Ambulance. I decided to give all my time to the French formations since November 6, when I left the American Ambulance. I have had a broader scope and have done things that I never could have done had I not been working with the biggest men in France. How I do what I do not know, but I just do it, and the doctors give me their cases with a free hand, and so far the results have been beyond the expectations of every one. What I have done almost sounds like miracles. I never get used to it myself, as an American surgeon who is here for our Government told me to-day, after he had passed his morning in my clinic. 'You will pass the rest of your life as an orthopedic consultant.' Every one tells me that my methods are entirely new....

"Besides the clinical work, we make and supply free all kinds of appliances, which I have worked out for hospital use. Since we started in the fall we have supplied fifty hospitals, two in Roumania run by the French, and yesterday they came for a big hospital in Saloniki. We have not advertised our wares, fearing that we might run short of funds. We get our best advertising from one doctor to another, and from one man to another. So many doctors say to me, 'Why do you not let it be generally known what you are doing?' Sometimes I worry for fear our money will give out, for we spend \$2,000 a month as it is, but then we have given out over 6,000 pieces of appliance, and have about 5,000 on hand ready for the offensive, which has commenced, but which so far has not caused many wounded on our side, so that the rear hospitals are empty. In any event, we are doing our best."

A PERSONAL GLIMPSE.

Hindenburg of the Cruel Eyes.

"Until I met Hindenburg, I always thought that the eyes of Villa, the Mexican rebel, were the most cruel I had ever seen."

Since that meeting J. M. de Beaufort regards the Mexican's eyes as quite lamblike in comparison with those of the German Field-Marshal. Mr. de Beaufort had an excellent opportunity to study the man who invented the famous line—recently somewhat bent and punctured—and he tells in "Behind the German Veil," a book published by Dodd, Mead & Co., how he bluffed his way into the presence of the commander. He says:

"For weeks I had used every effort at my command to find out where Hindenburg was. The headquarters on the Eastern front were a carefully concealed secret in Berlin. Finally, one night, I had Major von Bitterfeld, of the General Staff, in my room at the Hotel Adlon, with three bottles of rare French wine. The major grew very genial toward the end.

I knew that Hindenburg had been at Posen for some time, and in the course of the conversation I remarked on the beauty of the castle there occupied by the Field-Marshal.

"Why, man," roared the befuddled von Bitterfeld, "you must be drunk or asleep. You're a fine wide-awake journalist! Hindenburg left Posen 'months for Lübeck.'

ago. At present he is at Fortress Boyen, near that dirty little hole, Loetschen. No castle there I can tell you."

When I alighted from my taxi at the Friedrichshain station there were a number of soldiers standing at the entrance. They all jumped into position and saluted. That gave me a sudden inspiration. Though I was not wearing a uniform, of course, I had the next best thing to it. I wore my long British-made automobile coat, buttoned high à la militaire, a green peaked cap with chin-strap and on it the large badge of a naval coat of arms.

"Here you!" I bawled in best imitation of a German lieutenant's tone of voice. The effect was dynamic. All five ran toward me, clicked their heels and shouted in chorus: "Zu Befehl!" I sent one of them to the office to buy me a ticket to Allenstein. He returned with a *Militärbillet*. Of course I was much surprised at that because I had not told the man to ask for a military ticket; but it was too late now to change, and so, accompanied by a faithful soldier carrying my baggage, I passed through the gate, taking the salute of the ticket-puncher, the policemen, and various soldiers.

At the next station an enigma entered my compartment and saluted. He begged pardon for disturbing me, but I soon put him at ease. Later, when I showed him my letter of introduction to von Hindenburg, he jumped up, saluted, and asked me if he couldn't bring in some of his friends to pay respects to me. In this way I met young von Bethmann Hollweg, cousin of the German Chancellor (later killed in action).

We arrived at Posen at 4 a.m. As we had half an hour to wait I thought a walk would do me good, so I clapped my great-coat over my pyjamas, thrust my bare feet into pamps, and a moment later was on the platform.

But when I wanted to return to the train the fun started. Beside the ticket collector, soldiers and policemen stood at the doors of all compartments. Shades of Napoleon! No ticket; no permit, no identification paper of any kind, not even a visiting card. I had been a fool.

Of course I offered to take them to my compartment and show them all kinds of permits. I was asked to open my great-coat. I did. The soldiers stared at my purple-striped pyjamas, when suddenly a voice exclaimed, "Englander!" It was finally decided to send for the station master. On his arrival we adjourned to the compartment to verify my statements. I had young Bethmann-Hollweg around and he came from the bath half-clad.

In a voice that would have awoken the dead, Bethmann demanded to know how they dared have the impudence to disturb the distinguished foreigner. Did they realize who I was? Did they know that I was a personal friend of von Hindenburg? My captors clunk away humiliated.

It was smooth sailing then, and,

arriving at Allenstein, von Bethmann-Hollweg introduced the correspondent to General von Schlieffen, who promised to take him the next day to Hindenburg. As Beaufort was leaving headquarters, however, he struck another snag that for a time looked to be insurmountable, General von Schlieffen asked casually if he had all his passes and permits from the General Staff at Berlin. Beaufort says:

I signed great surprise at his question. Of course I had my passport, then that letter to Hindenburg, and also one to von Bulow—assuredly all my papers were in order—but what he meant was a permit to visit the front.

I assured him that I had no desire to go to the front—only to shake hands and pay my respects to the Field-Marshal. It was no use. There was a train back at 11 p.m., and Schlieffen insisted that I should take it.

I waited at the station despondently. The Berlin train was late. At 2:30 I was the only civilian left in the room. Suddenly a train official rushed up to me and announced the arrival of a military train.

"Where for?" I asked indifferently.

"For Körchen, Insterburg; and Loetschen. You change at Körchen

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Of course I offered to take them to my compartment and show them all kinds of permits. I was asked to open my great-coat. I did. The soldiers stared at my purple-striped pyjamas, when suddenly a voice exclaimed, "Englander!" It was finally decided to send for the station master. On his arrival we adjourned to the compartment to verify my statements. I had young Bethmann-Hollweg around and he came from the bath half-clad.

In a voice that would have awoken the dead, Bethmann demanded to know how they dared have the impudence to disturb the distinguished foreigner. Did they realize who I was? Did they know that I was a personal friend of von Hindenburg? My captors clunk away humiliated.

It was smooth sailing then, and,

arriving at Allenstein, von Bethmann-Hollweg introduced the correspondent to General von Schlieffen, who promised to take him the next day to Hindenburg. As Beaufort was leaving headquarters, however, he struck another snag that for a time looked to be insurmountable, General von Schlieffen asked casually if he had all his passes and permits from the General Staff at Berlin. Beaufort says:

I signed great surprise at his question. Of course I had my passport, then that letter to Hindenburg, and also one to von Bulow—assuredly all my papers were in order—but what he meant was a permit to visit the front.

I assured him that I had no desire to go to the front—only to shake hands and pay my respects to the Field-Marshal. It was no use. There was a train back at 11 p.m., and Schlieffen insisted that I should take it.

I waited at the station despondently. The Berlin train was late. At 2:30 I was the only civilian left in the room. Suddenly a train official rushed up to me and announced the arrival of a military train.

"Where for?" I asked indifferently.

"For Körchen, Insterburg; and Loetschen. You change at Körchen

ago. At present he is at Fortress Boyen, near that dirty little hole, Loetschen. No castle there I can tell you."

When I alighted from my taxi at the Friedrichshain station there were a number of soldiers standing at the entrance. They all jumped into position and saluted. That gave me a sudden inspiration. Though I was not wearing a uniform, of course, I had the next best thing to it. I wore my long British-made automobile coat, buttoned high à la militaire, a green peaked cap with chin-strap and on it the large badge of a naval coat of arms.

"Here you!" I bawled in best imitation of a German lieutenant's tone of voice. The effect was dynamic. All five ran toward me, clicked their heels and shouted in chorus: "Zu Befehl!" I sent one of them to the office to buy me a ticket to Allenstein. He returned with a *Militärbillet*. Of course I was much surprised at that because I had not told the man to ask for a military ticket; but it was too late now to change, and so, accompanied by a faithful soldier carrying my baggage, I passed through the gate, taking the salute of the ticket-puncher, the policemen, and various soldiers.

At the next station an enigma entered my compartment and saluted. He begged pardon for disturbing me, but I soon put him at ease. Later, when I showed him my letter of introduction to von Hindenburg, he jumped up, saluted, and asked me if he couldn't bring in some of his friends to pay respects to me. In this way I met young von Bethmann Hollweg, cousin of the German Chancellor (later killed in action).

We arrived at Posen at 4 a.m. As we had half an hour to wait I thought a walk would do me good, so I clapped my great-coat over my pyjamas, thrust my bare feet into pamps, and a moment later was on the platform.

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DAIRY FARM NEWS.



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CAN

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SHIPPIERS AND SHIPPING.

WE PUT UP

CORNED BEEF AND PORK

IN KEGS OR CASKS

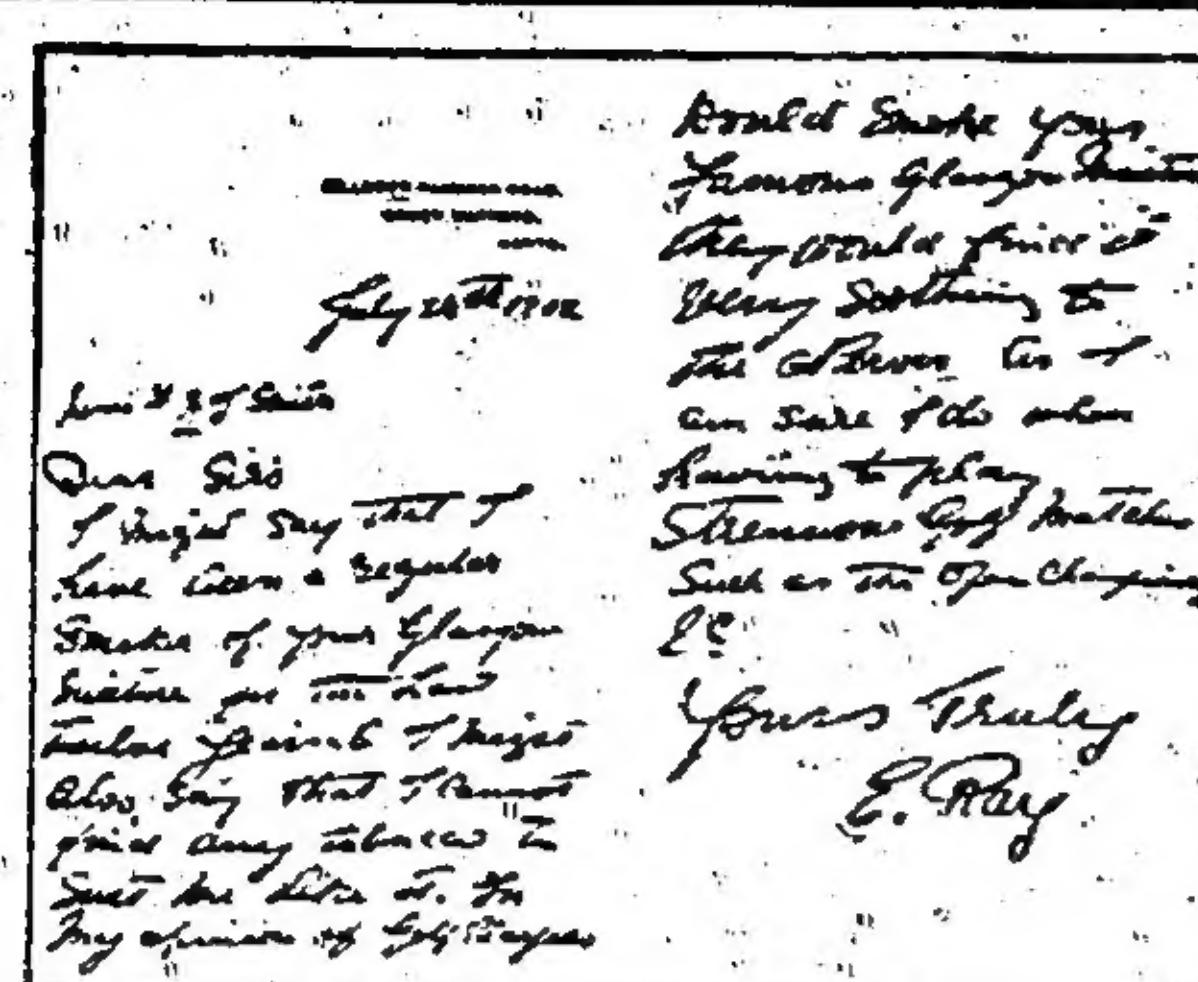
FOR EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

SELLERS: S.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest	Lowest	Highest to Date	Lowest to Date	Last Dividend		and Date
									1915.	1915.	
Banks.											
n. 1650	H.K. & Shai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820	545	Interim div. of £2. 3/- Subject Income Tax, at Exch: 2/6/- (\$17.06) Paid on 13/8/17.
Marine Insurances.											
n. 4320	Canton Ins. Office, Ld.	10,000	\$250	60	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	426	320	Final of \$7 making \$25. a/c 1915, and interim of \$18 a/c 1916.
b. t.150	North China Ins. Co., Ld.	10,000	£15	£5	80	April	145	Jan.	180	100	Final Div. of 15% making \$27/- for year ending 30/6/16.
n. 8800	Union Ins. Sty of Cton, Ld.	15,438	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	1005	760	Final of \$20 and bonus of \$10 making \$60.00 for 1915. Int. of \$30 for 1916 Paid. 26/4/17.
n. ex 734205	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ld.	12,000	\$100	60	880	Dec.	200	Jan.	300	190	Final of \$15 for 1915, and Interim \$3 for 1916. Paid 14/4/17.
Fire Insurances.											
b. 431	China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	1273	April	168	130	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1916. Paid 6/4/17.
b. 4310	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	8,000	\$250	50	420	Sept.	385	Jun.	420	290	\$27 for 1915. Paid 29/3/17.
Shipping.											
n. 473	Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	20,000	\$50	"all	04	Dec.	281	Mar.	137	80	Final Div. of \$5.00. Paid 29/9/17.
n. 419	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	60,000	\$15	all	23	May	19	Dec.	24	17	\$1.25 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 13/2/17.
Indo-China (Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ld.)											
sa. 8113	Deferred Preferred	60,000	£5	all	172	Dec.	621	Jan.	190	124	Final of 3/- on Pref. and 40/- on Defr. Shares at Exch: 2/4/- Paid 10/5/17, making 6% on Pref. & 30% for Defr. a/c 1916.
b. 433		60,000	£5	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	142	87	Final of 5/- for 1916 (Coupon 28). Paid 14/11/17.
n. 1076	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ld.	3,797,611	£1	"all	94/6	June	75	Jan.	120/-	86/-	\$1.30 Div. and 30 cents bonus for year ending 30.4.17
b. 428	Star Ferry Company, Ld.	4,500	\$10	"all	393	Oot.	23	July	41	38	Paid 30/5/17.
Refineries.											
s. 135	China S. Refining Co., Ld.	20,000	\$100	all	134	Sept.	80	Jan.	146	90	\$12 for 1916. Paid 31/3/17.
b. & ss. 229	Malabon S. Refining Co., Ld.	14,000	P.30	all	—	—	—	—	41	29	\$5 for 1916. Paid 15/2/17.
Mining.											
n. 40/-	Kailan Mining Admition.	10,000	£1	"all	35/-	April	30/-	Dec.	40	26/-	Interim Div. of 1/- year end. 30/6/17. Paid 15/3/17. (Coupon 9).
s. 6250	H'kong Australian Gold Min.	10,000	£1	"all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	335	1.20	1/2 for 1909
n. 28/-	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	60,000	£1	"all	25/-	Dec.	32/6	Mar.	42/6	25.6	1/2- 2nd interim making 2/- for a/c 1917. paid 7/7/17.
n. 30/-	Ural "Caspions"	796,666	£1	"all	43/-	April	25/-	Jan.	38/9	28/-	Final of 4/- making 5/- for year ending 12/11/15 paid July 1916.
n. 28/-	Oriental Con. Min. Co. Ltd.	429,390	G. \$10	all	—	—	—	—	—	—	G. \$0.50 interim for 1/ year 1917. Div. of \$4.00 & Bonus \$2 for 1916. Paid 22/2/17.
sa. 186	Docks & Wharves, Godowns, &c.	10,000	\$50	"all	52	Oct.	65	April	90	67	Interim Div. 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 9/10/17.
sa. 1117	H.K. & W. D. Co. Ld.	60,000	\$50	"all	90	Oot.	56	Mar.	135	78	Interim Div. 1/2 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 9/10/17.
n. t. 76	Shai Dock & Eng. Co. Ld.	12,700	t.100	"all	63	Sept.	49	July	55	59	Tls. 9 for year ending 30.4.17. Paid 28/7/17.
s. t. 67	Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	36,000	t.100	"all	100	Dec.	80	April	93	67	Tls. 5 for 1916. Paid 12/3/17.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.											
b. 190	H'kong Hotel Co. Ld.	20,000	\$50	"all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118	94	\$3 for 14 year ending 30/6/17. Paid 19/17.
n. 188	H'kong Land Investment Co.	20,000	\$100	"all	114	Jan.	103	Dec.	105	85	Interim Div. of \$3.14 for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
b. 575	H'pore Estate & F. Co. Ld.	150,000	\$10	"all	734	Jan.	6	July	710	5,90	50 cents for 1916. Paid 12/2/17.
n. 530	K'loon Land & B'ng Co. Ld.	6,000	\$50	"all	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38	33	\$2 for 1916. Paid 10/2/17.
s. t. 74	Shanghai Lands	2,000	t.50	"all	97	Mar.	107	Dec.	107	74	Interim Div. of 5% making for 1917. Paid 27/8/17.
n. 485	West Point Building Co., Ld.	10,500	\$50	"all	68	Mar.	77	Dec.	90	69	Interim Div. of \$1 making for year ending 30/6/17. Paid 26/7/17.
b. 489	H'kong Central Estates, Cotton Mills.	10,000	\$100	"all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103	90	\$3 for year ending 31/12/16 Paid 22/12/17.
n. t. 155	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	20,000	t.50	"all	180	July	117	Jan.	167	130	Tls. 9.00 for year ending 30.11.16. Tls. 0.90 for year ending 30.11.16.
n. t. 151	Kung Yik	75,000	t.10	"all	161	July	114	Feb.	161	114	Tls. 12 for 1912. Paid 13.2.14.
n. 65	Lou Kung Mow	10,000	t.100	"all	901/2	Sept.	72	Jan.	81	63	Dividend of Tls. 6 for year ending 30.6.17. Paid 28/9/17.
n. t. 114	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	t.50	"all	100	May	77	Jan.	136	81	Tls. 6 for 1913. Paid 26/3/14.
n. t. 361	Oriental Cotton Spin. Co. Ltd.	20,000	t.50	"all	—	—	—	—	—	—	7/5% pref for 14 Months ending Dec. 1915.
n. t. 51	Yangtzezepon	175,000	t.5	"all	61	Oct.	63	Dec.	61	43	6 cents for 1916. Paid 18/5/17.
n. t. 46	Miscellaneous.	60,000	\$10	"all	113	Apr.	53	May	10,35	6,50	6% for year ending 28.2.16
b. 871	China Borneo Company, Ld.	50,000	\$1	"all	3,65	Mar.	4,95	Oct.	4,90	4,30	70 cents for 1916. Paid 23/2/17.
b. x. d. 521	China Prov. L. & M. Co. Ld.	25,000	\$10	"all	71	Jan.	10,15	Oct.	10,10	7,50	\$2 for year ending 31/7/17 paid 6/10/17.
n. 7740	Dairy Farm Company, Ld.	400,000	G. \$7.50	"all	29	Dec.	41	20	41	20	80 cents for 1916. Paid 27/3/17.
b. 448	Green Island Cement Co. Ld.	60,000	\$10	"all	11,20	Oct.	5,20	Jan.	12,10	6,75	\$3 for year 2/2/17. Paid 9/5/17.
n. 814732	Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	6,500	\$25	"all	45	Oct.	36	Feb.	55	43	Int. Div. \$2 for year 1917. Paid 21/8/17.
n. 8293	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	60,000	\$10	"all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190	149	Interim Div. \$1. for 1917. Paid 24/8/17.
n. 4665	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	325,000	5/-	"all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7,50	5/4	Int. Div. 9% at 2/6/- = 17.85 Cents. Paid 15/8/17.
b. t. 133	Langkats	260,000	G. \$10	"all	43	May	35	Mar.	40	12	Tls. 1 for 1916. Paid 28/4/17.
s. cts. 90	Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	25,000	\$10	"all	103/2	Mar.</					



SMITH'S GLASGOW MIXTURE THE TOBACCO FOR GOLFERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

Comment on Anglican and Wesleyan Reconciliation.

If Wesleyans and the Church of England should reunite in the land of Wesley what effect would it have on the Methodist body in this land? asks an American paper. Outside its impressiveness as an act of the much-preached church union, the effect upon the American body is likely to be inconsiderable; yet the Churchman (Episcopal, New York) hopes that the present discussion of the projected union in England "will result in the drawing together of two separated religious communions that have special grounds for mutual understanding, although they are at present divided by strongly marked divergent principles." The situation, as it has developed in England, brings before the Wesleyans the possible necessity of a choice between an alliance with the Church of England or the dissenting bodies. From the American point of view such a contingency as this would appear remote, because, as the Churchman points out, "American Methodists, conscious of their strength and numerical superiority, feel no more relationship to the Episcopal Church than they do to other branches of American Christianity. In England the situation is different."

The followers of John Wesley there are both in religious and political principles isolated from the mass of other Free Churchmen. They have not forgotten the rock whence they were hewn and they have a sentimental regard for the Church to which their founder, John Wesley, belonged. They still remember the earnest words addressed to his followers by Wesley in regard to their association with the Church of England.

"There is a more immediate reason at the present time why Methodists and Anglicans should arrange their differences. Even before the war the Free Churches were showing a trend toward a scheme of federation. During the war this trend has been much more pronounced. All of the Free Churches except the Methodist may form one corporate body. Methodist leaders are considering what will happen if their Church is left in the position of isolation. Not a few of them are looking for a solution to their problem in the arrangement

of some sort of concordat between the existing Wesleyan society and the Church of England. Fortunately, there are no legal difficulties in the way, but there are temperamental difficulties, and already the Wesleyans have made it plain that they desire not absorption but affiliation."

Their point of view is presented in a letter written by a Methodist layman to the "Guardian" (London), organ of the Established Church. The communication, in the form of hypothetical questions, aims to find a sympathetic reception on the part of the Anglican Church:

"We are asking whether the Church of England will allow Wesleyan ministers either to receive conditional ordination or, alternatively, to be ordained in a formula which would substitute the words 'Church of England' for the words 'Church of God' in the Prayer-Book formula. We are asking whether confirmation might, during a period of transition, be regarded as a domestic institution not to be too rigidly enforced upon adult outsiders. We can see that some concessions must be made for the sake of healing our unhappy divisions and many of us are prepared, with that end in view, to accept re-ordination, even sans phrase if that should be absolutely necessary."

The "Church Times" (London), the organ of the Anglo-Catholic party, suggests this modus vivendi:

"It could not be made a condition of reconciliation that Methodist ministers should deny their calling. But neither can the Church accept their ordination as certainly valid. It is doubtful. The older apostles could, hesitatingly and reluctantly, receive St. Paul into their company as one of themselves; the bishops of the Church of England, being but a small part of that universal episcopate which represents the apostles, have no power to do the like. Is there, here, then, a dead wall of partition? No, for there is a way through, recognized by the practice of the Church. It is permissible to ordain sub conditions men whose previous ordination is doubtful without passing any formal judgment on its efficiency. We think it extremely probable that the English bishops would be prepared to do this in the case of the Methodist minister. Would the Methodist ministers, for their part, consent? We think it likely. It would be made quite plain that they were not repudiating their previous ministrations, but were conforming to the reasonable requirements of the Church for the sake of peace and Christian union."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of F. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1917
at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

In One Lot
TWO CORRUGATED
GALVANIZED IRON SHEDS
WITH STEEL FRAMES.
situate on
Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1
(Blackhead's Soap Works)
Terms and conditions on
application to
GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer



POST OFFICE.

On and after the 1st October, 1917, the rate of postage on letters from Hongkong to Fatshan, Chan Chuen, and Whampoa will be 4 cents for each ounce or fraction thereof.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunanfu and Mengku and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Arrangements have been made for the transmission of parcels to the United Kingdom via Canada.

The rates of postage are as follows:

Parcel not over 3 lbs. 90 cents.

Do. 11 lbs. 2.70.

No insurance can be effected on parcels sent by this route.

It is considered probable that any parcel posted before the 7th Nov. for transmission via Canada will arrive in England in time for Xmas.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactured of silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

The Parcel Post service to Aden (except in respect of parcels for military and naval addressees) has been suspended.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Weather Report and Forecast for to-morrow will be found on an Extra.

November 2d. 11h. 50m.—With few exceptions, pressure has decreased throughout the area, considerably over S. Japan; it is highest over S. Manchuria, where a moderate anticyclone is situated. The depression has moved from the Eastern Sea to the south of Kiusiu.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.09 inch. Total since January 1st, 80.34 inches against an average of 80.61 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock E. winds; moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel N.E. winds; moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamockas The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

November 2, a.m.

Station. Height. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Winds. Direction. Force.

Vicostock 5a Nenmo 3a 30.06 80.06 esc 2
Hakodate 3a 30.15 80.15 esc 1
Tokio 3a 30.02 80.02 esc 2
Kochi 29.91 80.01 vsw 1
Nagasaki 29.85 80.00 vsw 1
Kagima 29.78 80.00 vsw 4
Oshima 29.83 80.00 vsw 1
Naha 29.89 80.00 vsw 2
Ishigima 29.91 80.00 vsw 1
Bonin Is. 29.97 80.00 vsw 0
Whaiwei 3a 30.16 80.16 61 ne 2 b
Hankow 29.85 80.00 vsw 1
Ichang 29.85 80.00 vsw 1
Kiuichang 29.85 80.00 vsw 1
Changsha 29.95 80.00 98 ne 4 r
Guttsch P. 29.94 80.00 100 vsw 2 r
Amoy 29.86 72 94 n 1 of 0 of
Swatow 29.82 72 100 v 0 of
Fukoku 5a 29.87 72 94 0 0
Taichu 29.88 70 94 0 0
Tainan 29.88 70 94 0 0
Kochiu 29.85 70 94 0 0
Takao 29.85 73 95 esc 1
Canton 29.87 73 94 0 0
Makao 29.83 75 94 0 0
Macao 29.84 75 96 esc 2
Wuchow 29.85 75 96 esc 2
Pakhoi 29.85 75 96 esc 2
Hothow 29.81 72 94 esc 4 b
Tourane 29.81 75 94 esc 4 b
C. St. J. 29.74 75 94 esc 4 b
Aparri 29.82 75 91 v 2 0
Dagupan 29.76 73 96 0 0
Manila 29.76 77 99 esc 4 0
Legazpi 29.76 77 99 esc 4 0
Ticachan 29.74 75 94 0 0
Iloilo 29.73 77 94 n 2 0
Surigao 29.73 75 96 vsw 2 b
Guan 4.20 29.84 75 98 0 0
Laosan 6 29.69 78 95 vsw 2 b

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 2, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h half, l lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, r equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day on date On date.

Barometer 29.81 29.85 29.84

Temperature 78 75 82

Humidity 89 94 95

Wind Direction E. E. E.

Force 3 1 1

Weather b c c

Rain 0.09 0.00 0.00

Highest open air Temperature on the 29th Oct. 72.12 72.12 72.12

H.K. Observatory, Nov. 2, 1917.

T. F. CLAYTON, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

From 29th Oct. to 4th Nov.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	High Water																														
	Mean																														
Mon.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Tues.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27</					